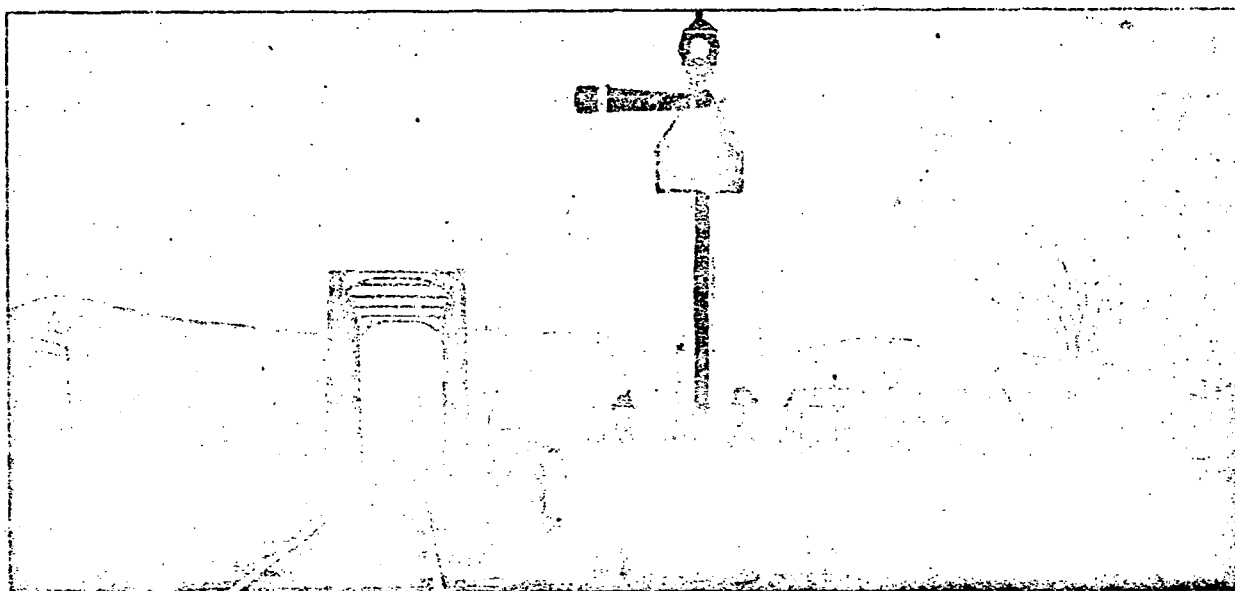


Official Journal of the National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America.

VOL. 9, No. 1.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1899.

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Electric Railway Signalling.

By Frederick Fish, Electrical Engineer Sargent
Automatic Railway Signal Co.

Railway signalling, in common with railway engineering of other kinds, is a very progressive art. With the possible exception of the electric automobile, there is no other branch of electrical work making greater progress at present, nor which gives better promise for the future. The rapid introduction of electric signals of various kinds is opening up another field for electrical workers, and in the opinion of the writer each year will see more new electric signals placed than any preceding year, and this will make a corresponding demand for competent men to keep them in proper working order, for the first requisite of a railroad signal is that it WORKS, and works EVERY TIME. It is with a view of giving the members of the N. B. E. W. a general

idea of the operation of railway signals that this article has been written.

Before going into the details of automatics and automatic electric signals, it will be well to look after the general idea of block signalling. As is well known, all the trains on one division of a railway are governed by telegraphic orders from one man, known as the train dispatcher, who controls the movements of the trains in his division by telegraphing his orders to each conductor and engine man at the telegraph office just ahead of moving trains. When the operator receives a train order for an approaching train he displays a "train order" signal. This signal is usually either in the form of a Fig. 2 or Fig. 4, and shows by day a red blade standing horizontally as shown by dotted lines in Fig. 2, or by the red disc in Fig. 4, standing at right angles to the rails, and by night with either form,

a red light being displayed. The train must not pass one of these signals until the conductor and engine man have received their telegraphic order, and not then unless it gives them the right to do so. While this system of handling trains gives fairly good satisfaction on roads where there are few trains, it will not do for roads with a larger number of trains. The "block" systems, as in general use in this country, are designed not to hold the trains, but to keep them a certain distance apart. If this fact be kept well in mind, the following explanations will be perfectly clear.

We will take for illustration two complete "blocks," as diagrammed in Fig. 1. Here we have a double-track road, and to simplify the explanations will leave out any possible switches, crossings or cross-overs. Commencing with the east-bound track, block 4-5 will have a "home" sig-

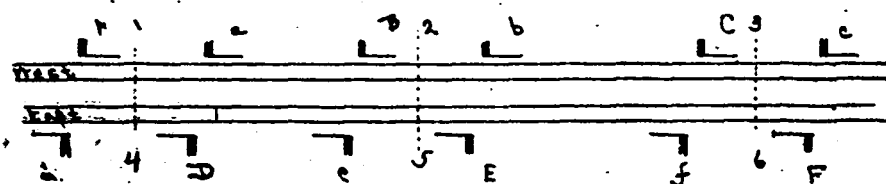


FIG. I.—Sketch of Double-Track Signal.

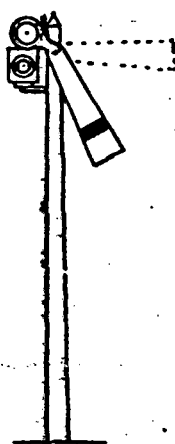


FIG. II.—Home Signal, Mechanical Semaphore.

nal at D, as shown in Fig. 2, and a distant signal at d. Block 5-6 will have home signal at E with a distant signal at e, and the block to the eastward of 6 will be protected by home signal F and distant signal f. The west-bound track is protected in a similar manner, C and c protecting block 3-2; B and b protecting 2-1 and A and a protecting the block to the westward of 1. The distant signals a, b, c, d, e and f always show the position of their respective home signals, or, in other words, when any of the home signals, for instance E, stand at danger, as shown by dotted lines, Fig. II, its corresponding distance signal, in this case, would stand in the same position. When the home signal E drops to safety, as in solid lines of Fig. II, it means, "danger, train in this block, stop; and trains are not allowed to pass it. At this same time its distant signal is standing in the same position, but it means, "home signal is standing at danger position, slow up, and be ready to stop when you reach it." When a train reaches a distant signal standing at danger, the engineer slackens the speed, and as he comes up to the home signal has his train under control so that if the home signal has not changed to "clear" position he can bring his train to a full stop before passing it. As soon as the arm falls to clear position, or at night, when the white light is shown, the train can proceed.

When an east-bound train passes point 4, home signal D and its distant signal d are thrown to the horizontal position, as shown by dotted lines in Fig. II. They both are left in this position until train passes out of block at point 5, so that no following train can enter block 4-5 until the first train is entirely out of it. When

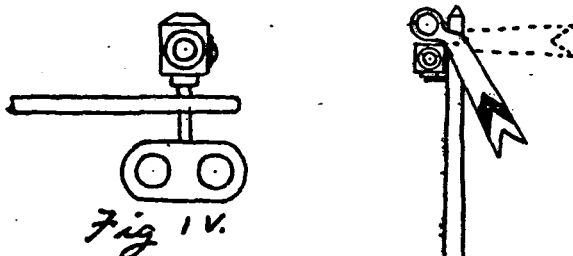


FIG. III.—Distant Signal, Mechanical Semaphore.

the train reaches 5, home signal E and its distant signal e are set to "danger" and remain so until train has passed out of the block at 6; when home signal F and its distant signal f are set to danger, and this operation is continued in the same manner the entire length of the road.

A train on the west-bound track operates signals C, B and A in the order named, and the distant signals with the same letters operate at same time with home signal of corresponding capital letter.

In the case of a single-track road, the signals are located same as in Fig. I, that is, so that a train is always governed by the signal ahead of it and on the right-hand side of the track. This, of course, is a general rule, and sometimes the conditions are such that this rule has to be neglected, but not often.

These signals are operated in two ways. If the signals all stand to safety except when a train is in the block protected, and goes back to safety position as soon as the train is clear of the block, it is said to be operated on the "normal safety" plan. On the other hand, if the signals stand at danger all the time, except that they go to safety when a train approaches the block and fall back to danger as soon as the train enters said block, they are said to be operated on the "normal danger" plan. Of course in the "normal danger" plan the signal will go to safety ahead of the approaching train ONLY when the block in advance is clear of trains.

The leading systems for the control of the signals described above are three: Controlled manual, automatic electro-pneumatic, and automatic electric.

As the first is the oldest system it will be described first.

CONTROLLED MANUAL BLOCKING.

The semaphore signals of this system are mechanical and are controlled from a signal tower or box by means of levers in the tower somewhat similar to the reversing lever of a locomotive, which is connected to the semaphore by a heavy iron wire mounted on pulleys and carried along the tracks on short posts. These block towers are connected electrically, usually by call bells, but sometimes by telegraph, and the signal levers are connected to those of the next tower. When an east-bound train passes a tower at 4 the operator there sets his signals to danger. They are electrically locked so that he cannot move them to safety until the operator at tower at 5 is sure the train has passed his own tower, when he unlocks No. 4's lever, and in the same way No. 5 cannot throw his signal lever to safety until after the train has passed tower at No. 6 and operator at No. 6 has unlocked No. 5's lever, and so on through the entire blocking. West-bound trains would, of course, in the reverse order, from 3 to 2 and 2 to 1, and so on. On a single-track road the signals would have to be shown both in the rear of the train and in advance of it, so as to protect against head-end collisions, which cannot occur on a double-track road so long as the trains keep on their respective tracks.

The usual practice in the controlled manual signalling is as follows: All signals are standing at danger, No. 4 gets the signal from next tower to the west, "passenger train coming east." No. 4 tries his signal levers and finds that he cannot set them to safety, because either a train is still in the block or No. 5 has forgotten to unlock his lever when the train cleared the block. If the latter is the case No. 5 unlocks No. 4's lever and No. 4 shows safety signal to approaching trains, while if the next train ahead has not yet passed No. 5's tower, No. 4 cannot change his signals from the position of danger they are already in, so when the train comes to the distant signal it slows up, and unless No. 4 can get an unlock from No. 5 before it reaches the home signal, it will have to stop there and wait until No. 4's lever has been unlocked by No. 5, when No. 4 can set his signal to safety and train can proceed until held up by another danger signal. This holding up process, of course, varies with the amount of traffic on the road, and on some roads there is so much of it that they use another kind of signal, which is located a couple of train-lengths beyond the home signal, and is similar to the home signal in form and color. This signal allows the train to pass the home signal and slowly to proceed until it reaches the advance signal, which must not be passed. The practical operation is that when trains are following each other quite closely, the follow-

ing train loses time enough between the distant signal standing at caution and the home signal so that when it (the following train) reaches the home signal or the advance just beyond it, the train ahead of it has cleared the next block in advance and it is at liberty to proceed.

(To be continued.)

QUESTION BOX.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The following method of calculating the circular mills of wires may be of interest to some of the readers of the Electrical Worker, as it enables the cross-sectional area of any wire to be obtained if but the circular mills of any one size of wire in the B & S series are known. I published it in the American Electrician about one year ago, but perhaps it will be of interest nevertheless.

Knowing the size of one wire, the circular mills of the next size larger may be obtained by multiplying by 1.261, and of the second size larger by multiplying by 1.59; the third size larger is, of course, double in the B & S gauge. To determine the circular mills of the next size smaller, multiply by the fraction .783, and by .629 for the second size smaller; the third size smaller having one-half the number of circular mills. As an example, suppose it is remembered that the circular mills of a No. 0000 wire are 211,600, and that it is desired to know the circular mills of a No. 8 wire. The cross-sectional area of a No. 0 wire is one-half of 211,600, or 105,800 circular mills; of a No. 3 wire one-half of this or 52,900 circular mills, and of a No. 6 wire one-half the latter or 26,450 circular mills. The circular mills of a No. 8 wire are therefore $.629 \times 26,450 = 16,637$ circular mills.

By the above method practically the exact circular mills are obtained in passing from one wire to the first or second on either side; in passing down from No. 0000 wire a slight error is introduced, which, however, is negligible in practice, for example. The actual circular mills of a No. 8 wire are 16,510, while the size as above calculated is 16,637 circular mills.

The above numbers may perhaps be more easily remembered as approximate percentages. That is, increase the circular mills by 26 per cent. or 59 per cent; to decrease, take 80 per cent. or 63 per cent. of the circular mills.

Yours truly,

C. P. PARNELL,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I notice an inquiry in your columns in regard to getting a shock from a pair of 500 volt wires which run underground in a

pipe or cable, and the writer adds that he is sure the insulation of the switch is all right.

Of course the insulation of the switch is all right. If it were not he would not have gotten the shock. It is one of the properties of cables under ground or submarine, that they have "capacity," and the same is true of overhead lines when of sufficient length; that is, they take a charge of electricity similarly to that taken by a Leyden jar. It takes some time for them to acquire a "charge" and after the charging current is turned off the "charge" gradually "soaks out" of the cable. If something of low resistance, as compared with the insulation of the cable, is put between the conductor and the covering of the cable or ground, the "charge" in the cable is discharged at once. This is what happened to the man who asked the question.

If any of your readers care to try an interesting experiment, they should take a high wound voltmeter, or better a galvanometer, and connect this in one 500 volt wire connected to the cable conductor, while the other 500 volt wire is connected to the cable sheath or earth, and a small current will be observed which should gradually become less (as the cable gets charged). Now disconnect both 500 volt wires and connect the cable conductor through the galvanometer or voltmeter to earth or the cable sheath, and you will observe the discharge flowing from the conductor in the opposite direction to the charge.

A still simpler experiment along this same line is to take an incandescent lamp and holding it by the glass end of the bulb stick the metal end near a belt from which "frictional" electricity may be obtained. After holding it there a couple of minutes hand it to some friend and see him get the discharge.

Very truly yours,

FRED'K FISH.

In Memoriam.

St. Paul, Minn., July 17, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The following resolutions were adopted by Local Union No. 23, on the death of Bro. John Nicholson:

Whereas, Local No. 23 mourns the death of Bro. Nicholson, which occurred June the 30th, and

Whereas, Bro. Nicholson was a good, active union man, which makes his death more keenly felt by the members of this Local, and

Whereas, Bro. Nicholson is still remembered by many as one of the best and most conscientious of men, who left his impress on the character of this community;

Resolved, That we rejoice to know of his long and useful life in the electrical

service, and of his peaceful crossing of the tide to the everlasting rest;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Worker, and also to his parents, to whom we extend our sympathy.

J. T. CALLAHAN,

M. SMITH,

A. H. GARRETT,

Committee.

Resolutions adopted by Local 37 on the death of Maurice Cavanaugh, Jr.:

Whereas, It has pleased God to remove from the watchful care of his parents the 14 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Cavanaugh;

Resolved, That local 37 extend the sympathy of its members to the bereaved family in the loss of their boy, who was accidentally drowned by the overturning of a boat;

Resolved, That while his loss has cast a gloom about the household and bowed their hearts in sorrow yet it was God's will and we pray that He will give them the courage to bear the suffering with true Christian fortitude;

Resolved, That while his life was but a short one, he leaves with his memory the thought that had he been spared he would grow up a credit, and by his exemplary life and his courageous effort to save his companion he manifested an amount of bravery that commends itself to all; therefore be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family, and a copy published in the official Journal of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

F. J. SHEEHAN,

J. J. TRACY,

W. H. CRAWLEY,

Committee.

Not long ago a prominent citizen of New Orleans went raging into the electric light company's office, and declared that one of their wires had killed a pet tree on his premises. "That tree," said he, "has been standing there for twenty years. My children played under it when they were babies, and it is associated with some of the pleasantest memories of my life. When it began to die we all mourned, and we could not imagine what ailed it until yesterday, when I noticed a wire lying across a branch. My poor tree had been electrocuted, and I feel as if murder had been done in my house." Considerably moved, the agent of the company went to view the scene of the tragedy, and found the tree still alive but feeble. When he came to trace the wire, he discovered one end nailed to the roof of an old barn and the other twisted around a discarded pole. It had been cut off at least two years and forgotten. But the occasion demanded something, so he made the following report: "Tree alive, wire dead. Wire evidently killed by the tree. Bill enclosed."



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 WORKERS.**
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As The Electrical Worker reaches the men who do
 the work and recommend or order the material,
 its value as an advertising medium can be readily
 appreciated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., AUGUST, 1899.

W. N. Gates, Special Advertising Agent,
 29 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, O.



SPINNING PRINT, ROCHESTER.

ELECTRICAL Workers are requested to
 keep away from Cleveland, O., as there is
 a strike on.

CHARTERS have been issued to locals
 in the following cities: Greater New York,
 linemens'; Cleveland, linemens'; Atlanta,
 Ga., Memphis, Tenn., Pittsburgh, Pa.,
 Cranemen's, Ft. Worth, Texas.

ANY electrical worker knowing the
 whereabouts of Frank Mattlin, please
 notify his brother, Chas. Mattlin, 340 S.
 Wood st., Chicago, Ill. Also any lineman
 knowing the whereabouts of R. W. Peck,
 please notify Local Union No. 9, 83 Mad-
 ison st., or A. B. Gullberg, 135 Oak st.,
 Chicago, Ill.

LABOR DAY.

Before another issue of this paper, Labor
 Day will have passed and gone, carrying
 with it the fond recollection of a good day
 well spent. Indications point to the larg-
 est demonstration in the history of organ-
 ized labor. We hope the Electrical
 Workers will turn out in every city and
 show the strength of the N. B. E. W.

DEATH CLAIMS.

We have been asked how our death
 claims are paid. In reply, will say that
 all claims against this Brotherhood are
 paid with checks. No money is paid out
 by either the secretary or treasurer of the
 Brotherhood. When a claim is sent in,
 the secretary draws a warrant for \$100 and
 sends it to the treasurer, who signs it and
 it then becomes a check. When financial
 secretaries send in claims, kindly send the
 name of the legal heir at law or, in other
 words, the name to make the check pay-
 able to. This will avoid unnecessary de-
 lay and the check signed on the back by
 that party is a receipt for the treasurer.

THE Press Secretary of Local 69, Dallas,
 Texas, gives the G. S. a seal-brown roast
 this month, claiming the G. S. had failed
 to publish the amount of \$7.75 sent in by
 his local. In the June Worker, through a
 typographical error it reads No. 6 instead
 of No. 69. We therefore cheerfully make
 the correction and won't feel anyways
 sensitive over the little kick. When the
 local received a receipt, from the G. S.
 that was sufficient proof that he had re-
 ceived the money and he holds a receipt
 from Bro. Wright for what money he has
 sent him.

Trusting this explanation is satisfactory,
 we beg to remain,

Yours fraternally,
 G. S.

OUR NEXT CONVENTION.

In a few months a call will be sent out
 for our Convention to be held in Pittsburg,
 Pa., the third Monday in October, and we
 hope each local of this Brotherhood will
 elect a delegate. There has been no Con-
 vention of this Brotherhood that was as
 important as the one to be held. Many of
 us have learned in the past two years that
 there are still many weak articles in our
 constitution. It is hardly fit, as it is, to
 govern a large body of men, so it behooves
 us to get up a constitution as near perfect
 as possible. That we are in a better posi-
 tion to hold a Convention this year than
 ever before none can deny; that the past
 two years have been the most prosperous
 of our organization is an undisputed fact,
 but we should not be satisfied with what
 we have accomplished but strive to gain
 more ground. We are confident that after
 we meet and talk over matters we can
 start out and accomplish a great good in
 the next two years. Locals should have
 the constitution read and let the brothers
 discuss each section and where they dis-
 cover a weak spot instruct their delegate
 to remedy it. It takes many years to get
 up a suitable constitution, but it can be
 done if we keep at it. Pick out good
 delegates, instruct them as they should be
 and all will end well.

THE ROBERT WRIGHT FUND.

This fund has reached the sum of
 \$187.52, enough we hope to start the
 brother in business. We know we voice
 the sentiments of this entire Brotherhood
 when we say here is success to Brother
 Wright's enterprise. May the time be in
 the near future when the brother can
 write a letter for the Worker saying busi-
 ness is good, myself and little ones are
 doing well. This fund was proposed by
 Bro. Wm. A. Breese, of Local 41, Buffalo,
 N. Y., and boomed by Uncle Tom, who
 left no stone unturned. We do not men-
 tion these names with any thought of
 throwing in the shade the members who
 donated their mite, but in a casual way,
 for in our estimation no one deserves any
 credit. We have simply done our duty
 and no man deserves any credit for doing
 his duty, and it should be the supreme
 duty of all mankind to help a poor un-
 fortunate brother.

Previously acknowledged	\$174 62
Received since, from Local 12	3 50
Local 68	5 00
Local 44	3 40
H. W. Sherman	1 00

Total	\$187 52
Sent	144 32

Balance on hand	\$43 20
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GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Mayor Farley, in a recent interview, ex-
 presses himself thus: "A man who thinks
 more of his union than he does his coun-
 try, makes a bad citizen." Here he
 stopped. Why not go a little farther, and
 say a man who thinks more of the mighty
 dollar than his country makes a bad, very
 bad citizen. A man who would sit idly
 by and see the lives of human beings taken
 rather than concede a living wage rate,
 can not be called a good citizen. There is
 no good union man but what loves his
 country, and has always defended the flag
 we all adore. If we had to depend on the
 rich to defend it we certainly would not be
 the great country we are to-day, not by
 any means. Do men who fail to live up to
 an agreement make good citizens? We
 rather think not. And is it not a fact an
 agreement was made between employer
 and employee some months ago, in Cleve-
 land, that was the means of settling the
 great street-car strike? It was a mild
 agreement. The union men made great
 concessions, allowing the rats that had
 taken their places to remain. Even with
 this agreement the company failed to keep
 faith with the men. The latter, seeing it
 was impossible to come to a settlement,
 were forced to strike again. There has
 been violence used, we admit, which is
 wrong; but there are times when men are
 driven to desperation. Should a thief
 sneak into a rich man's house and steal, and
 get caught, what a hue and cry would be

made. Does the rich man stand idly by and say nothing? We rather think not. Now, when a poor fellow who is out for what he knows to be his rights in this country, sees some low-born fellow come from some other city and take his job, and prevent him from getting his rights, is it not a hard matter to stand by and take it cool? There is more to be gained by keeping cool, we will admit, and do not think it right that all union men should be blamed for the acts of a few. What is good citizenship? Every man who lives up to the doctrines taught in labor organizations is a good citizen. He can not be anything but good. He is taught to love his country and his home. He is instructed to use every honest endeavor to make his home fit to live in. We only wish that every employer of labor was broad-minded enough to concede a living wage scale.

Would say, you as workingmen have a perfect right to say a day's work is worth a certain sum. If employers would act on these broad lines, much trouble could be avoided; but when a man sits a self-made king on his throne and defies the laws of our country, can he be called a good citizen? When business men wait on him, ask him to arbitrate and he defiantly answers, "We have nothing to arbitrate," is he a good citizen? If so, we are pleased to be rated with the bad. When the official who made the remark comes up for re-election, will he ask the bad citizens to vote for him? We rather think yes. Any old citizen will do then. In order for us to have good citizens we must have a good country; good laws; laws that make it possible for each and every one to get a living. Then the tone of our citizenship will be better. Some have said a labor organization has no right to say to a company, "Your men must belong to us." As good citizens they have a right to protect their homes. And in order to do this they must get the best wages possible. That is why we join a labor organization. And the bad citizen who is out to take the good union citizen's job, must be put in a position to prevent him from doing so. That is why we ask all to become good union citizens.

THE IDEAL MEMBER.

- One who takes an interest in the work.
- One who attends the union meetings regularly.
- One who is not afraid to express his opinions at meetings.
- One who yields cheerfully to the wishes of the majority.
- One who does not refuse to serve on committees when so placed.
- One who tells his fellow members the great benefits of our association.
- One who continually works to increase the membership of his union.

OUR LOCALS.

Local Union No. 1.

St. Louis, Aug. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Inside wiring has been very dull in this city during the past month and quite a number of the boys have been idle. We can't complain much, however, as work was good all last winter and until late in the spring. We must also bear in mind that there are twice as many wiremen in St. Louis now as there was a year ago. I cannot yet say what the prospects are for the fall trade.

The gasfitters are on a strike for \$3.50 per day. This threatens to seriously involve the electrical workers in several shops, although a year ago when the electrical workers were on a strike they received no assistance from the gasfitters in these same shops.

Bro. Chas. Dougherty leaves for Denver to-night, having been advised by his physician that a change of climate was absolutely necessary. Bro. Dougherty's large circle of friends will no doubt be surprised to learn that he has lung trouble, and unless the bracing mountain air of Colorado checks the disease, that most fatal of all diseases, consumption, will have a firm hold on him.

In the last Worker the press secretary of No. 18 mentioned that a man named Mather from St. Louis was scabbing in that city. No. 1 has an ex-member by the name of C. W. Mather, who has not been working at the trade since last winter. Mr. Mather read the letter from K. C. and sent up to the union a signed statement that he had not been in that city since 1894. The description in the Worker does not tally with ex-Bro-Mather of No. 1.

ELECTRON.

Local Union No. 3.

St. Louis, Mo., August 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

My letter this month will be very brief, as there is very little news concerning the union.

As to work there is absolutely none. The Missouri-Edison that always works a large force, have now about 12 or 15 men and the Kinloch Telephone Co. about the same.

One incident I wish to mention which I think will interest ex-members of No. 3 is that Dick Harris received an unmerciful beating at the hands of Al. Haage and Billy Murphy a few days since. This man Harris, as the boys who were in St. Louis last summer know, is the one who declared he'd rather lose his right arm than scab, but as he was an experienced hand in that line of business it took only a few days for him to forget his oath, his manhood and

his good resolutions. The boys' memory doesn't seem to have been so treacherous, and though it has taken them a year they have in a measure balanced the account.

The rest of my letter is intended wholly for the members of No. 3. My reason for this is that an appeal to them through the columns of the Worker will I think be more effectual than a "talk" in the lodge room. During the last month we have initiated two or three new members and two or three who were suspended for non-payment of dues came up and squared their accounts. That looks encouraging boys, but "there are others" so keep right down to business and let's have them all with us. The weather, I know is against us for with the mercury between 90 and 100 the main object in life is to keep cool. But Brothers, don't you see that the more you do with circumstances against you the more credit it reflects, and bear in mind that Labor Day is fast approaching and we certainly want to make the best showing possible. So get to work on these men and show them that their excuses are mainly imaginary ones, and that their proper place every Thursday night is No. 604 Market street.

Just one word more boys and then I'll stop. Wm. Ogle, a scab whose name appeared in the Worker, has for some reason unknown to us had it changed to Coil. If he should happen to jump out of here look out for the new name.

Fraternally,

JACK READ,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 5.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As our agreement deprived us of three of our good, hard-working members, among them the best press secretary No. 5 ever had, which left the office open, I have been elected to do the journalistic work, which I will try and do the best I can.

Well, as all brothers know, our convention is to be held here this year, and No. 5 is going to try and give the delegates a grand welcome. Now don't all think that Pittsburg is a small, insignificant speck on the map composed of blacksmith shops, coal mines, smoke and other objectionable features, for it is not. You will probably be surprised in that respect, as others have been. We even have parks, boulevards, libraries, museums, automobiles, and about any other old thing you have at home, and some you have not; also electric manufacturing companies, central and storage battery stations; in fact everything to tickle your electric taste and other tastes also, and last, but not least, plenty of good hotels and wet goods emporiums, so get a hustle on and come to the convention.

I am glad to report that this city is the proud possessor of another addition to the

Brotherhood in the form of a Local of Electrical Crane Operators, No. 5. Many thanks are due Bros. Malone and Haskins for their untiring efforts and final success. There is some talk of organizing a line-men's local, but as yet not much progress has been made, as we have quite a few "home guards" who are always broke or in "hard luck," or words to that effect in this burg. But No. 5 has enough members of the right stuff to make anything a success, so probably my next epistle will chronicle the fact that Pittsburg members can proudly say that they are represented by three locals in the Brotherhood.

Am sorry to say Bro. J. S. Johnson met with a severe accident in Braddock a few days ago. He was engaged in transferring a pair of 1100-volt primaries to a lower cross-arm, and came in contact, through his spur, with a grounded 'phone wire, and was badly burned about the ankle and hands, after which he fell to the paved sidewalk below; but am glad to say he is improving.

A man named McLaughlin, employed by the Allegheny Co. Light Co., was killed a few days ago with primaries. Deceased was not a member of the Brotherhood.

We have one brother who is, I believe, happier than the rest of us, although he has been complaining of losing a lot of sleep lately. The center of disturbance is a ten-pound boy. You are all right, Bro. Douglass. Here's hoping he makes as good an electrical worker as his pap.

Bro. Campbell paid us a flying visit last Sunday. Come again brother and bring Dick with you next time.

Electrical work is about the same as last month, all brothers working but no rush. The new 'phone company will be doing some work later on but not at present. Initiations continue with us, one last meeting and several more for next Friday. I must state to wiremen coming this way that they must stand up before our examining board and show a clear signal before working in the city, per our agreement with the contractors' association, which, by the way, is working O. K. Well, as my ammeter needle has gone out of sight, I had better throw out the circuit breaker before I get too warm.

Yours fraternally,
W. A. PULLIAM, P. S.

Local Union No. 9.

Chicago, Aug. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

News electrically is rather shy here at present. Everybody is busy with picnic work, as we expect to have a very successful picnic this year. With the help of good weather we ought to put several dimes in the treasury and increase our popularity to a wonderful extent.

We have had a business agent in the field for the past three weeks, and find it a

very profitable investment. I have not the exact number of new members that we have gained in the past month, but will give them next month. It will pay any local in the Brotherhood to try a business agent for a week or two.

Bro. Enochson, who has been confined to his bed for some time with rheumatism, has left the city in search of better health. I am unable to state just where he has gone, but we expect to have him back soon. Bro. Baldwin is still confined to his bed. Bro. Knapp got hold of a hot wire, and the heat in it was quicker than he was, so he has a few scorched fingers. He is out to work again and says hereafter he will have a piece of ice about his clothes to put on the hot ones.

As I have a very large rush of business on hand I will lie down for a while.

J. E. POLING.

Local Union No. 10.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 3, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I will try and pen you a few lines to let you know how business is here, as I know that a great many brothers who have left here would like to hear from us as we would like to hear from them. Well, brothers, No. 10 is flourishing as it never did before and I hope we can always keep in as good shape as now. I don't think there is an electrical worker out of employment in this city and all that come this way who are O. K. don't look long for work. We average a couple of floaters a week, but of course they come and go. Well, brothers, old No. 10 is getting ready to give a blow out on Labor Day and we expect all to turn out who can do so.

Special to No. 38, there was a brother came here last week who reported that St. Louis imported six of the scabs who worked there during the strike. Now, boys, look out for them and let them know where they are at. This is all for this time, so I will close by giving you a list of our newly elected officers:

President—John Berry.
Vice-Pres.—W. B. Swift.
Fin. Sec.—J. Langdon.
Rec. Sec.—W. O. Dudley.
Press Sec.—O. Swisher.

P. S. No. 10 meets every Monday night at Central Labor Union Hall, cor. Pennsylvania and Wabash sts.

Yours truly,

O. SWISHER,
Press Secretary.

Greater New York Local No. 12.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Owing to a misunderstanding on my part there was no report from Local No. 12 last month, so I will ask to be excused for my mistake and shall try and not have it

occur again. Following are the names of our officers for the next six months:

President—E. W. Lathan.
Vice-President—E. J. Evans.
Fin. Sec.—F. G. Ortt.
Rec. Sec.—H. W. Knight.
Treas.—J. Dean.
Trustees—H. G. Stines, N. F. Adams, P. J. Healy.
Foreman—D. F. McGlone.
Inspectors—J. D. Tripp, E. H. Ditmire.
Business Agent—N. F. Adams.
Press Agent—C. Parnell.

The outlook for the future is very bright in many respects. Our membership is being constantly increased and the outlook for work this fall is much better than it has been for several seasons and, as our new officers are each and every one what are commonly called hustlers, No. 12 expects to and will control all electrical work done in the City of Greater N. Y. in the very near future. Our meetings are always well attended and the proceedings are interesting, bright and instructive, and sparkling with goodfellowship of the members toward each other.

Well, now I would like to write a few words on another subject. I refer to the late strike of the motormen and conductors of Brooklyn against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co., in which they made such a failure. I have heard the remark time and again since that it was another case where capital beat organized labor. I wish to state that such is not really the case, for they were not really organized, hence their failure. Had they been well organized and had the R. R. Co. been convinced that they were, their demands would have been granted immediately upon being made and there never would have been a strike. Well, it at least did some good, for it will be a warning to themselves and perhaps to others, for it is only one more failure due to lack of perfect organization, for labor properly organized can always demand and receive its just dues, but unorganized never. That reminds me of another thing and that is this, that every man who makes his living by working at any one of the various trades or other occupations, should get into the union representing that trade or organization—it's a duty he owes his family and himself as a man, for it is organized labor that has kept wages where they are to-day, and nothing but organization will ever advance them; so I say that the man who goes out and works and receives better wages than he would if it were not for unionism and then refuses to belong to or support the same is in my opinion no better than the man who takes any other thing or property which does not belong to him.

Yours fraternally,
C. P. PARNELL,
Press Agent.

Local Union No. 17.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Once more we extend the hand of fellowship to all locals and say how fares it with these brothers?

Our highly esteemed Bro. Phil Fasnacht, who has been very sick, is mending rapidly; also Bro. Mose Conine, who had a pole fall with him, is able to be out some with the aid of crutches, and Bro. Wm. Dort is at work once more after his siege of sickness.

Our old standby Bro. Thomas Forbes, one of the charter members of our local, has resigned the financial secretaryship and I understand has gone to Indiana. If he goes to any town where there is a union, that union will be benefited by it, for I verily believe that in the last seven years he has done more hustling and more hard work for No. 17 than any other three men in it. If everyone was as fearless and independent as he is you would see no quill-eyed, bull-dozed workmen. We wish you all kinds of luck Tom, and hope to welcome you back home ere long.

Brothers Lamb and Hoffman were elected delegates to the Trades Council, and Bro. Otto Nagle was elected financial secretary last meeting.

Labor Day will have come and gone before the September Worker is out. The committee for that day have engaged a resort for the especial use of No. 17 and its friends. We will go on chartered cars as soon as the parade is over. All kinds of games will be played for prizes, and there will be refreshments galore. We invite all union electrical workers.

Thanks to the efforts of Brothers Jenkins, Nagle, Harper, Forbes and a few others, the inside wiremen are at last convinced that their place is in the union. They have been shown that it is a benefit to themselves and to their employers as well. The firms employing union men have landed some of the biggest jobs let in recent years, because the contracts called for union men and they had that kind in their employ. We will do all in our power to help them get more of such contracts.

Any wireman or lineman in Detroit who, at the present time will not join the Brotherhood, after all that No. 17 has done for the craft here, I say must be wrong some way; he must be crooked, and for my part I don't like to associate with such people, for they may insinuate their hands into my pocket on the sly and relieve me of my purse.

Work is fair in this section of the country. I don't know of a union man who is idle, or has been this summer. The influence of No. 17 has permeated through the electrical business here the last few years to such an extent that a Brotherhood

man is not generally idle—very long before he is put onto something good, and as Bro. Tillie Brasseur says "The best is none too good for a union man."

I notice some of the men who scabbed are still in town, and I also notice a few who did not scab, but who refuse to come in with us. These fellows would like to possess the earth and the fullness thereof, but are so everlastingly afraid of losing their jobs that they will submit to impositions that would cause a revolt in a Chinese camp. A nod of recognition from the superintendent or the mention of their first name by the general manager sets the heart of these non-union cusses to fluttering with ardent self-congratulations and the high muck-a-muck of the company may some day even—blest thought—shake hands with them. What more, thinketh the scab, should an ordinary workman ask for? Bah! It gives me a seal-brown taste in my mouth to talk about these cringing curs. They would sell their citizenship for a copper cent, the most of them.

Bro. Sherman, you are authorized by No. 17 to refuse to publish that letter from an ex-member you inquired of us about. It was all right in every particular till the last paragraph. That spoiled it all, and we were sorry for it too; a lot of us, but it is done and can't be undone.

According to reports the boys down in Cleveland must be having a hot old time in the street railway fight. I am glad to see the bold stand they took and the amount of money they made the company lose. I only regret that they haven't went gunning for old Everett, who sits up there in his office and sneeringly says he won't arbitrate. When a tyrant sets up his little throne in this country, I am just anarchist enough to say that physical force should be used to slide that little throne and the one who sits in it down a soft-soaped plank into Hades.

In reference to the above paragraph, I know that the vast majority of union men feel as I do about these things, but if there is any thin-skinned, milk-and-water member who is too badly shocked at the above sentiment, he is at liberty, of course, to "take his clothes and go."

Do you notice the magnificent battles organized labor has been putting up all over the country against combined capital and its hired things, the Pinkertons, and the state militia? The latter class of men are made up mostly of clerks of the monopolists. They are so lost to all humanity that they will go out and stick a bayonet into a workingman who is simply asking for the old-time wages while his employer is reaping ten times the old-time profits. If I had a brother who belonged to the state militia I would abso-

lutely refuse to associate with him unless he withdrew from it. That is just how bitter I am against these upholders of tyranny. If these assassins for pay, and those they work for had their way, patriotism, honesty and the manly spirit of independence of the workingman would be crushed into the mire, but thank the "Eternal," the gospel of unionism is teaching the people some great truths, and every year sees more sympathy from the masses, and every year sees more brilliantly waged labor battles, and more far-reaching results.

Fellow unionists, if you want to know how things are trending in the labor world, you must take a labor paper, for most of the big newspapers are so sore because they can not break up the Typographical Union, and run their printing houses with "rats" on a cheap basis, that they are sore on all unions, and, besides, these papers are mostly monopoly owned and will fight for that side right or wrong, and if they give an account of a labor trouble at all they will garble up the men's side of it in order to prejudice the public against them, and if it proves to be a great victory for the union men you will barely find two or three lines about it in some obscure corner of the paper. No matter if the victory benefits thousands and thousands of people, that little sneaking notice is all those dirty sheets will publish.

What is published? Full accounts of the state of health of the Duke of Marlborough's bitch-hound; the golf party at Lady Curzon's; the hunting party of the German emperor, or the presentation at court before royalty of the daughter of some Wall street robber or railroad wrecker from America. You will find that anything imperial, looking to the death of democracy, and to the lowering of the common people, is always put in big type on the first page. These kingly ways appear damnable to us. We don't want to read about them. These papers applaud things, against which, in the past, great patriots rebelled. These snobby sheets have no room in a republic and they will be suppressed some day and good American news given us, and it can't be done any too quickly to suit the great common people, one of whom I am proud to be.

I was talking to a non-union electrical worker the other day about unionism. He said he had as good a job as any union man in town. I asked him what good he was doing his fellow-craftsmen? He couldn't answer. He said he had a reputation. I don't deny he has a reputation all right enough. I happen to know, in fact, that he has a reputationette, and I will always lock my dog up extra-safe over night when he is around.

You have all had outsiders arguing like that about unionism and asking what con-

stitutes a unionist. We can just say to them that a true union man is simply a man who wants peace if it can be had with decent treatment and decent wages. He doesn't carry a chip around on his shoulder looking for trouble as some would try to make out, but nevertheless he will not permit his face to be handled rough with impunity, for he knows his rights and will have them. He loves every acre of the sunny soil on which falls the shadow of freedom's flag. A union man wants equality under that flag, not riotous feasts and Bradley-Martin balls when he knows a half million better people go hungry to bed. These are a few of the things that constitute unionism, and a few of the things that union men want.

This is my last letter to the Worker. Next month you will hear from another Press Sec. I have tried to do my little part in arousing labor. Though not much of a believer in the orthodox hereafter, still when I know of the many acts of self-sacrifice among organized men, my heart says there must be a reward. Is there an hereafter? I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal; of the clear streams that flow on forever; of the bright stars above. All, all are dumb. But when I see the many unselfish acts of my brother unionists, and their brave battles for mankind, then my heart says there must be an hereafter and a reward.

DAN E. ELLSWORTH,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 18.

Kansas City, August 1, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The strike is over at last. After six weeks we have gained all we asked for, our schedule has been signed and the boys are all back to work. Our schedule calls for 30 cents an hour, and time and a half for all overtime, helpers to receive not less than 15 cents, nor more than 25 cents, an hour; foreman to be the judge of what they are worth. The journeymen agree not to work for any house not connected with the Electrical Exchange which the contractors have formed. At present there are four houses connected with the Exchange, F. M. Bernardin, of the B. T. R. Electric Co., as President, and Mr. Hodge, of Hodge-Walsh Construction Co. as Secretary. I believe that all will be harmonious for the next three years. Our agreement calls for three years, from the 17th day of July, '99, to the 17th day of July 1902. Our schedule is very near the same as No. 1's, of St. Louis, from which it was copied.

Too much credit cannot be given the strike committee for the settlement of this trouble. Bros. C. H. Adams, Al Wakins and Bro. McKinley worked night and day

to accomplish this end. Now we want to also thank Bro. Stimpson for the part he took in raising money to carry on the strike. Bro. Stimpson worked hard to raise the money. He would visit the different labor unions and other places. The way he went after it reminded me of a Salvation Army meeting I once attended; he would get up and state what he wanted and stayed until he got it. Talk about your stickability, Bro. Stimpson has certainly got it, and No. 18 appreciates it, too. We won't forget you, Bro. Stimpson, for your hard work.

There are also other brothers who did some hard work, but space forbids too many names; we all did our share to bring about this glorious end to our long strike.

Now just a word about some of the bosses, Mr. Bernardin of the B. T. R. deserves great credit for the part he took for the settlement of the trouble, and the boys thank him for it. Well, thank God it is over with and I hope that we will never have to go through another one. So if we ever have any more trouble, let's do all in our power to arbitrate it, for it is best to do so if possible.

Bro. W. C. Reed has just got back from St. Louis. St. Louis is a small town, about 200 miles below our great city. It lays on the banks of the Mississippi river. You would hardly pass it without seeing it, unless you passed it in the night. St. Louis is the second town in Mo., Kansas City being the first. Local No. 1, of the N. B. E. W. of A., is stopping off there at the present time. Bro. Reed called on No. 1 while he was in St. Louis. Now let me tell you what he had the nerve to come back here to Kansas City and say: He said that No. 1 was the best local in the Brotherhood. Now I admit that Bros. Fish, Kelly & Co. are nice fellows, but I want it understood there is only one banner local and that is No. 18., of K. C., Mo., and don't you forget it.

I was pleased to hear that No. 1 extended the glad hand to Bro. Reed, and that he had a good time with the boys, but to come back here and blow about St. Louis was more than I could stand for. Why, the last time I was in St. Louis I got up to my knees in mud whenever I crossed a street or an alley. Now some of you boys who have never been there might think I am fabricating but I am not, it is truth. I will leave it to Uncle Tom if you don't believe me. Brothers, I am truly sorry to hear about some of No. 3's ex-members. Take heart, Bro. Reed, don't give up; try and try again to get those boys back into the fold. Remember the story of the "Prodigal Son" how he returned at last. If those boys are what I think they are, they will come back. You might as well try to keep a duck out of water, for they

are bound to come back sooner or later. They can never get over their first love. So do all you can and don't give up. They will soon be in sack-cloth and ashes. I know how hard it is to be a backslider. Have an open meeting or smoker and then go out in the highways and hedges and compel them to come in, that your hall may be full. They will come, old boy! Try it, and let us know how it works.

Bro. Didish, how do you do? I am real happy to make your acquaintance. I hope you are not angry because I asked you to sign your name to your letter. Now if you are, forgive me, my boy; I did not mean any harm. As to thinking you a coward, such a thing never entered my mind. No man can be a Press Sec. and be one. You know that as well as I or Uncle Tom. Far from it, old boy. We are on the lookout for Andrews and if we spot him, you will hear something drop. Why, you will think the levee has given away.

What is all this I read about Smoke-town. Has the Ohio stopped flowing or has the Al-(I will have to go and get a geography) leghany and Monongahela stopped or what? What is all this soft soap talked about for, let us know, Bro. Stouffer?

Bro. Wright don't you do anything of the kind. I take the will for the deed, Bro. Wright, with thanks just the same.

No. 18 received a communication from Bro. Fish of No. 1, St. Louis, in regard to getting a rolling chair for Bro. Robt. G. Wright. I was appointed to raise something for our afflicted brother. I received the sum of \$6.10. I wish to state that if the boys had not been on a long strike, I would have got a great deal more. As it was some of the boys could only give a dime. Out of twenty-six members present, I raised the above sum. Some of the boys could not give anything. It was not because they did not want to, but they did not have it to give. And I told them at the time I took the will for the deed, and I believe Bro. Wright will do the same.

Now boys in regard to Bro. Wright. Have you ever stopped to think what a terrible shape this brother is in? Just think awhile about this, and when you have, I believe each and every one of you will go down deep in your pockets and dig up. For you know that you will never miss it, or lose anything by it. Who can tell it may be your turn next, for you know not what to-morrow will bring forth. Now some of you linemen who take your life in your hand every time you put on a pair of hooks, think of the time Bro. Wright did the same thing. When he started out that fatal day he little thought as he kissed his dear wife and little one good-bye for the day, that he would be brought back a hopeless cripple for life.

And then again, think of his devoted wife, how she has toiled to get along. And when you do think of her, remember that your dimes are going to lessen that toil. Now, boys, as I told our boys of 18, if you only have got a dime to spare, give it, for it is for a good cause. Remember the widow's mite (see St. Mark XII, 41 to 44, in that book of all books, the Bible) and when you read, see if you don't feel better for the giving of your mite. Boys a dime is not much, only two beers, only two smokes, only a plug, only a pie, only two milks. I think you can deny yourselves this much. So come along; and send in your dime, and I will guarantee you'll feel better and sleep better for it. And if it is your misfortune next ("which God forbid") you can say the boys won't go back on me. I can see Bro. Wright's little one dancing for glee when he sees his papa in his chair, or in his little store, and as I said before, just think how it will please the dear wife, and how she will think of the boys and pray for them when they are up a forty-footer. Well boys I could sit here and write till doomsday if I thought it would bring in those dimes, so, as your Uncle Tom says, dig up.

Now to give some more news from No. 18. We are still on the move, not backwards, but forward. All are working except two or three. I have not struck a steady job as yet, but you can bet I never will give up. Oh no; life is too short for that, for while there is life there is hope, but you can bet all you have got or ever expect to get, I will never go to work for less than \$2.50 per at armature winding, or less than \$2.25 at repairs on cars. If I am not worth that, I am not worth having at any price. I can and do very often go on a bell job and make that sum for 3½ hours work. A man who does not get anything for his knowledge had better go and dig potatoes. And that is why I do not feel like working for laborer's pay. Very often I am asked can I make \$1.75 a day selling gum. And when I say I do not, they say, then why don't you go to work at your trade for that amount then. I always answer them with five words, "I will not cut wages," so there you are. No. 18 has asked No. 2 to join with them on Labor Day. As nearly all of No. 2's members are out on the road, either with the Telephone or Postal, No. 18 thought they could make a better showing by joining in one crowd. We expect to have a good time on that day and we are preparing for it. Here is our agreement as signed by the Kansas City Electric Exchange and No. 18. The Building Trades Council endorsed it.

AGREEMENT.

This agreement made and entered into this 17th day of July, 1899, by and between the Kansas City Electrical Exchange, party of the first part and Local Union No. 18 of the National Brotherhood Electrical

Workers of America, party of the second part, Witnesseth as follows:

Whereas, the party of the first part desires to have a complete and thorough understanding with the party of the second part with regards to future working arrangements; and

Whereas, the party of the second part is willing to enter into an agreement with the party of the first part up to July 17th, 1902,

Now therefore, in consideration of the mutual covenants and agreements herein contained to be kept and performed by the parties hereto respectively, it is hereby mutually covenanted and agreed to abide by the following working rules for the period of time hereinabove specified.

WORKING RULES.

1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, from 8 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 to 5 P. M. In winter men may take one-half hour for dinner and quit at 4:30 P. M., if agreeable to the contractor.

2. In going from the shop to his work or from his work to the shop, a wireman shall receive from his employer the necessary car fare.

3. A Wireman shall commence work on a job at 8 A. M., unless required to report at the shop for material or orders. In such case he shall report at shop thirty minutes before 8 A. M. without compensation.

4. All over eight hours per day shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. For Sundays or legal holidays, time and a half shall also be paid.

5. The legal holidays shall be New Year's day, Fourth of July, Labor day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas day.

6. The rate of pay for journeymen wiremen shall be 30 cents per hour. Helpers shall receive not less than 15 cents nor more than 25 cents per hour. As to whether or not a workman shall be classed as a journeyman or a helper, and receive compensation accordingly, shall be left to the foreman (provided he is not a member of the Union) of the construction department of the party of the first part.

7. Wages shall be paid every week or not later than every two weeks.

8. Contractors shall furnish the special tools necessary for conduit work and journeymen to be held responsible for same.

9. Journeymen are responsible for work they do and they must rectify mistakes made by them, on their own time.

10. No journeymen shall contract or do any electrical work in the territory specified in section 12.

11. Classification of work embodied in this agreement shall be Open and Concealed Work, Conduit Work, Fixtures and Installation of Electrical Machinery.

12. This agreement shall apply on all work in Jackson and Wyandotte Counties.

13. Unless 120 days notice is given in

writing that changes are desired by either party previous to expiration of agreement, this agreement shall continue in force and effect for another year; but should notice of change be given to either party, both parties shall appoint an arbitration committee of two members each, who shall choose a fifth. The decision of the arbitration committee must be rendered within thirty days from date of notice of change, or this agreement shall remain in force and effect for another year.

14. Neither party hereto shall do any act discriminating in any way against any member or applicant to either body due to any action in the past.

15. The party of the first part agrees after the execution of this agreement to employ only union men in good standing, members of the party of the second part; except as provided for in section 16, and the party of the second part agrees that it will not permit any member of the Union to work for any firm, corporation or individual, who are not members of the Exchange, party of the first part, except manufacturing firms operating their own plants, on all work within the limit specified in clause 12.

16. The party of the first part shall be at liberty, when in need of men, to employ any man or men he may be able to get, providing competent union men are not obtainable, and the Union shall not interfere with the man or men on the job, he or they may have been engaged for. It is understood, however, that the party of the first part, before employing such men, shall instruct them to make application for membership to the Union. It is further understood, that the party of the first part reserves the right to retain all wiremen now in their employ; but party of the first part will use their influence in getting such wiremen to join their Union. Members of the party of the first part and heads of departments employed by members of party of first part shall not be required to join the Union.

17. Members of the Exchange shall notify the Union when a contract is let to a non-member of the Exchange.

18. In case of violation of any of the conditions of this agreement, by either party hereto, a claim for breach of contract may be made by the aggrieved party. In case a claim of breach of contract on on either side, such claim shall be presented to the other party in writing, and the question as to whether or not breach of contract has been committed shall be immediately submitted for arbitration, each party hereto choosing an arbitrator and these two a third. In case the claim for breach of contract be submitted to the Arbitration Committee, the party committing the breach of contract shall immediately pay the parties of the first and second part a sum to be equally divided, as

may be agreed upon by said Arbitration Committee. Said sum not to exceed twenty dollars now less than five dollars. Any member refusing to pay fines so levied shall be dismissed from membership by party of first or second part.

19. It is understood that this agreement applies only to contracts made after the execution of this agreement.

20. It is furthermore agreed by and between the parties of the first part and the parties of the second part, that the foregoing agreement shall not be operative until a letter from the secretary of the Building Trades Council of Kansas City indorsing this agreement is attached to this agreement.

Kansas City Electrical Exchange, Party of the first part.

[Seal.] F. M. BERNARDIN,
President.
B. W. HODGE,
Secretary.

Local Union No. 18 of Kansas City, National Brotherhood Electrical Workers of America, party of the second part.

[Seal.] W. L. HUTCHINSON,
President.
J. T. BYARS,
Secretary.
C. H. ADAMS,
2nd Vice-President.

Approved July 21, 1899.

[Seal.] B. T. C.
W. C. BRICKEY,
Secy.
[Seal.] Building Trades Council.
Local No.

Yours truly,
HARVEY BURNETT,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 22.

Omaha, Neb., July 28, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Allow me to throw my pencil again this month and give you the news from the Gate City. Our brother who wrote to the Worker last month and signed himself W. C. G. had better attend the meetings and, above all, to come around and pay his dues. He has not been to a meeting for the past four or five months and I don't know how far he is behind in dues. Now, I don't want to be hard on the brother, but he ought to come around and attend the meeting before he can know what is going on. If the brother was out of town it would be different, but he is not, so I don't think there is much excuse for him. So, come on, old man, and do the right thing.

The Exposition boys are making that a strictly union job and no one can work unless he can show his card or make application to No. 22. Bro. Peter Jacobs is our steward at S. Omaha and you ought to see how he is bringing them in, and I want to say to some of the older brothers that if

they had the hustle that Bro. Jacobs has we would be one of the best regulated unions in the country, and Bro. Jacobs has not been a member three months yet. We have other good members in S. Omaha too, but their names are too numerous to mention. There are a few stray sheep yet in S. Omaha who must be got into the fold and we leave that to Bro. Jacobs, but that has nothing to do with our picnic, which was held last Sunday. There were not very many people present, and no climbing contest except climbing hill. The main object of the picnic was to celebrate the home-coming of our esteemed Bro. Jacob Foster, and the other object was to explore for suitable grounds for our big event which is to come off some time next month. The main object was a decided success but the other object was a failure, for I don't think I would go out to Pries Lake again to see Uncle Tom shear sheep. But Bro. Foster is a crow-dab catcher from away back, and talk about eating them, he ate them until he was swelled out like a poisoned pup. But I won't tell you who cooked them. Bro. Peters ate so many that he'd like to have died with cramps before we got home, but your Uncle Fred was handy with a bottle of Dick Donnelly's best and he opened his eyes and thought he was back in Cuba in front of Santiago. The picnic was a decided success, at any rate I think so because all of us have been sick ever since.

I forgot to mention in my last letter that we have elected a new set of officers.

President—Bro. Hathaway.
Vice-President—Bro. Leedom.
Fin. Sec.—Hugh Thomas.
Rec. Sec.—J. Curran.
Inspector—Bro. Berry.
Foreman—Bro. Cress.

And your humble servant,

L. M. STEDMAN,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 23.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I see that another month has passed and that it is time to let you know we are still in the land of the living.

Since I wrote last I will have to announce the death of one of our esteemed brothers who met his death while doing his duty.

On the 30th of June, Brother John Nicholson was going up a pole when he came in contact with a street railway feeder and was thrown to the ground, dying from the injury a short time afterward. It happened in this way. The feeder was laying on a step and the pole being damp enough to make a very good ground, so when he reached up and took hold of the step the feeder was on he got enough to throw him. It measured exactly 480 volts between the two steps. And right here I want to say that we ought to do something to prevent

work being in that shape; it was wholly carelessness that it should ever be left in such a condition and that is not the only pole in this town that is the same way. I don't know whose place it is, the Tel. Co.'s or the St. R.'s, to look after such things, but I think that whosoever it is they should be made to look after it a little more carefully.

We are going to try a new plan here to get the boys up to meetings at least once a month. We are going to have all the Workers sent to our hall and then the boys will have to come up there to get one, unless they are out of town. Then all they have to do is to keep the Rec. Sec. informed as to their whereabouts and it will be sent to them there. As there are quite a number of the boys who have not been receiving the Worker very regularly, I think this a very good plan.

I notice a good many brothers in this part of the country who are what are generally termed "jerkers," or men who are strong workers one month, very enthusiastic members and then in the next month seem to have forgotten there ever was a union or else they don't care whether we sink or swim. Now, brothers, is that the way to do or to serve the Brotherhood. Try and be men and come to meetings, even if when you are on the street or at your work you never say a word about unionism.

You will remember that last month I told you about that man Andrews from New Orleans. Well, he is here yet and playing foreman for the Miss. Valley Tel. Co., and if there is any brother in the city-down-the-river who is not working and wants to come up here on a trip for his health, we wish he would and swear out a warrant for him. We will try and help him along with it all we can, but we aren't going to do much to him anyway, so if you are all working you needn't come, but would like to hear from you anyway.

Will have to close now, as my roommate says that if I don't turn out the light he will throw me out of the window.

HERBERT DAVIS,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 30.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I stated in my last letter to the Worker that I would give some more information concerning the building of the Anderson Ferry and Lawrenceburg Electric Road. They have floated all bonds and have started to do some grading near Trautman's Station. The Tennis Construction Company has the contract, which includes two power houses and the supply of rolling stock. Each power house will be equipped with two 500 horse-power Hamilton Corliss engines, two 400 K. W. Westinghouse gen-

erators and four 250 horse-power tubular boilers. There hasn't been anything done toward the construction of the road from Covington to Erlanger.

To the brothers of Local No. 38 I would say, from all that I can hear, several men left here to go to Cleveland to work. Well, everything was done to keep them from going, but of no avail, especially one individual by the name of Crosley. Look out for him, for he has the ill-will of every one who handles a pair of plyers. If he's not doing the right thing, you have the privilege of doing whatever may seem fit.

The brothers of Local No. 30 will have to come up to the meeting room at least once a month if they want to receive their journal. There has been considerable trouble about some of the brothers not receiving it, so it has been decided by nearly all the members of Local No. 30 to try this plan for a while and see if it won't make the attendance better, and please those who haven't received the journal. It will be a case of everyone receiving it, or not a single one of us having the pleasure of reading it. The attendance has been pretty fair, and when it comes down to discussing practical electrical subjects they forget all about the warm weather.

There has been a raise in wages by the Cincinnati Street R. R. to the linemen on construction, from \$1.75 a day to \$2.00. The blame can be placed upon our president, for I know personally that he has been working to have the wages raised for three years. There was a test case about three years ago, and it worked to perfection, too. He had the opportunity of hiring one certain lineman and of putting his time in for two or three weeks. He rated him at \$2; they paid it and never a word came from it, and the \$2 was paid him until a few days ago, when he left the street railway. Well, to make a long story short, the street railway people had a lead of about 14-500,000 C. M. wires break down for about four or five squares across railroad tracks, streets and alleys, blocking everything. Of course the big men came out to see what the trouble was; a few words were passed, and in a week or two the boys were signing their John Henry for \$2 per day instead of \$1.75.

Brothers, as it is growing late and nearly time for publication, and to escape the bull-pen for expressing myself as a union man, I will have to blow my fuse. All mistakes will have to be excused.

Fraternally yours,

WM. P. WHEELER.

Local Union No. 35.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Looking over the names of the newly-elected officers of Local 37, of Hartford, in the Electrical Worker this month, the name of F. J. Sheehan appears among

those of 37. Bro. Sheehan was our last Press Secretary and rendered valuable service to our local by his clever writing, which was deeply appreciated by our members.

We held an election of officers this month which was very quiet, not warm, as Bro. Lawton says the good old days were, when he was in California and Tacoma, Washington, shooting alligators and reindeer, or as his friend Bro. Hartnett says, chasing deer up side streets and alleyways.

Well, let us come back to the election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President—Joseph Matthews.

Vice-Pres.—Lawrence White.

Rec. Sec.—John McLoughlin.

Fin. Sec.—Leonard Kimball.

Press Sec.—Wm. A. Thomas.

Trustees—R. H. Bradford, Daniel McDonald.

Inspectors—Michael Birmingham, Richard Shannon.

Foreman—Chas. Tolford.

A word about our new president. He is over six feet and weighs about 310 pounds, has a noble countenance, commanding appearance, and is one of the few presiding officers who allow only one man to speak at the same time. Henceforth only parliamentary usages will be tolerated, and we shall in all probability be able to adjourn at 10 o'clock, although, through some unwritten law, we have been in the habit of waiting until the next day.

I was pleased to see in the letter from Local 18, of Kansas City, that they were trying to get an ordinance through the city council pertaining to the licensing of electricians, something which in my opinion is needed throughout the entire country. You say in your letter that engineers, contractors and the city electrician are opposed to it. In my humble opinion the engineers are opposed to it because it will take away the right which they now claim is theirs of running dynamos and motors. They know that there is not one chance in fifty for them to pass an electrical examination and those who know how to run a machine hate to be compelled to give it up. The engineers in and around Boston claim that an electrician's work is completed when he installs the work, only to return when there is extensive repairs to be made. I suppose they would not concede us that much if they were able to do it themselves. If we were licensed in Boston I venture to say that it would mean extra employment for at least two hundred union men, not to mention those who would be employed on work of ours now done by other mechanics. The probable cause of the city electrician's opposition is politics. He may have in his employ men who could not pass an examination and on account of some strong influence which has probably been brought to bear upon

him through some other channel is compelled to work against it, for I cannot see why a man in his position should not work in harmony with your union. The mayor of this city recommended to the council in his address to them last January that he thought that electrical workers should be licensed for the welfare and safety of lives and property. Now the wire commissioner in his annual report strongly recommends the licensing of wiremen. Following is an abstract from his report:

"The necessity for a better class of workmen employed in electrical construction grows greater every year and the employment of incompetent men and so-called electricians adds greatly to the labors of this division. Gasfitters and plumbers must obtain a license before pursuing their calling and it is just as necessary that electrical workers should be compelled to do the same."

Well, here is hoping you have luck with it, No. 18, and that it may be the stepping stone to the license law throughout the States.

A committee from our local waited upon the officials of the New England Telephone Co., a new corporation in this city, with good results. The committee was assured that when ready to put in wires only union labor will be employed. If they live up to what they say, and I have no reason to doubt their word, it will bring in a great many men to our local and employ some of our good and faithful present membership.

Respectfully,

WM. A. THOMAS, P. S.

Local Union No. 36.

Sacramento, Cal., July 31, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I was honored with the office of press secretary at our last election, I will endeavor to inform you of the progress of our local. I will not apologize for being a poor substitute of a press secretary; I was elected and will do my best. Linemen are not lawyers or newspaper men but they have many winning ways and in our city we are in demand and the electric business is good. There are none of the boys idle and the future looks well for better wages. We initiate a number occasionally and have "high jinks," which is a fine drawing card and well attended to keeps the boys in good spirits.

However, we are not always happy. We have to mourn the loss of an esteemed brother, Charles M. Derkey, who fell with a broken pole and fractured his spine. Bro. Derkey was a faithful worker and the president of our local. He was also a Forester. The funeral was largely attended, being headed by the Electrical Workers and Foresters. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss. We extend our sincere sympathy to Mrs. Derkey, and "May God bless her" is the prayer of every member of our local.

I remain, yours fraternally,

JOHN L. BLACK, P. S.

Local Union No. 37.

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

With this issue I again take up the duty of press correspondent. It is some time since I sent in a contribution and I seem lost to the business. With what little time I can spare I will make an effort to have Local 37 represented. Our meetings have been pretty well attended here during the hot spell. At the last meeting the boys turned out in great shape. The clam-bake so long talked of is now an assured thing, the tickets are already out and all who purchase them are assured a good time by the "Major," and he generally knows what he is talking about. We are in hopes of getting our base ball team in shape by the 20th, when the bake is to be held. Manager Herbert had some of the boys tried-out recently. They made a pretty good showing and did the operators up to the tune of 34 to 7. It should have been 35, but they disallowed a run by Tracy because he rolled in from third. Ed. Weaver officiated as umpire and was all right until some one stole his gun, loaded with Old Tom. Herbert is getting himself in pretty good shape to do the catching. I hear he has the Leyden boys throwing stones at him during their short noon hours. I think he would have better practice if he was cutting the farmers' trees over on the line where I am; he would have a chance to catch a stray bullet or a heavy charge of buckshot occasionally. I tell you it is swell business cutting holes through some of these trees, those particularly which grandpa set out in his youth. I expect to close the season with the farmers south to Meriden to-morrow. I will likely have to dally a few days with them up through the tobacco plantations as far as Broad Brook.

Aleck Durie took a short cut to-day to a florist's establishment, by way of the roof. Callers by that route make considerable noise, so Aleck didn't have to stop to press the button to warn the florist of his approach, the sound accompanying his arrival resembling the noise of the bomb Denman Thompson uses in Old Homestead. Aleck is pretty small and only made a 75-cent hole, but received a non-virus vaccination on the arm in exchange. George Dennis breaks the record; he went to work.

Brother Maurice Cavanaugh and wife have the sympathy of the members of No. 37 in their sad bereavement, due to the loss of their boy, who was accidentally drowned by the capsizing of a boat. The little fellow, after making a brave effort to save his companion, who could not swim, became exhausted and lost his own life. Local 37 has seen fit to draw up appropriate resolutions, which will be found on another page. Bro. James Kelly also has the sympathy of the members in the loss of a child recently. All lines of work reported brisk and all the boys working.

Fraternally,

F. J. SHEEHAN, P. S.

Local Union No. 38.

Cleveland, Aug. 3, 1899.

My Dear Nephew:

It's very probable that you and the Brotherhood in general have read ere this of the great strike on the Big Consolidated Street R. R. of this city. I will not undertake to go into details in describing the linemen's strike, leaving that for the P. S. of 39. I will simply state that while 38 has not officially declared a strike, she is nevertheless standing by 39 in good shape. All the inside telephone men belonging to 38 who work for the U. S. and the Cuyahoga telephone companies are out, in sympathy with 39. The Big Consolidated R. R., the U. S. and the Cuyahoga telephone company are one and the same, hence the strike.

The city is practically under martial law, about 3,000 soldiers being quartered in and about it. A number of cars have been blown up by dynamite, and a number of people hurt, but no one killed, and it's a question who did the blowing up. Of course it was laid to the strikers by the company, but the belief is pretty general that it was done by the Pinkertons of Chicago, who are here in large number. A company that will deliberately break every promise made in writing will not hesitate to blow up one of its switches or place a dynamite cartridge on its tracks, in the endeavor to change public opinion. The railway managers of Chicago burned their old cars in the A. R. U. strike to accomplish the same end. Let the guilty miscreants be punished as the law directs.

To-day all is quiet. Mob violence has run its course. But the people have taken the matter in hand and are using against the company that terrible weapon which is more potent than the sword or the baton; more powerful and more feared than the bayonet or galling gun—the boycott. Not a passenger, unless he be a stranger, or is hired by the company, rides on the cars of the Big Consolidated railway to-day. A 'bus line has been established, running to all parts of the city, and they are reaping a rich harvest.

We have for mayor of Cleveland a man—no; I will take that back; he is not a man. But whatever you may choose to call him, he is owned and controlled by the street railway company. Its name is Farley; but if he ever dares to show his head for office again his name will be Dennis.

The boys who are not working are the boys who are striking, and none of us feel like losing or taking a day off, but if by some mysterious process a law could be enacted (most of our laws are enacted by a mysterious process) compelling all the workmen in this city to celebrate some day in such a manner and at such a place as might seem best to them, I know of no place of rejoicing they had rather attend

than the funeral of our dearly-beloved mayor, John Farley, and I could name a number of men who would be glad to serve on a committee of arrangements, providing that committee had power to see that the corpse was ready. Oh, but we all love our dear mayor.

The scab is here in all his glory. He is allowed to go armed and to shoot indiscriminately. One innocent boy has been shot dead by an Everett scab, and half a dozen others have been wounded, and yet the best the courts can do, or will do, is to give the scab his discharge or a light sentence, while a striker or his friends gets the full extent of the law. How long, oh Lord, how long will the working people of this land remain passive while their fellow-man remains in bondage. If the industrial scab is a menace to working-class interests, the political scab is even more despicable. Then why don't we kick him out? Why don't we fight for labor's rights upon the political as well as the industrial field? Labor's only salvation lies in the ballot. Will it ever awaken to its right and might? While one man is obliged to compete with another for the opportunity to eke out an existence there can be no solution of the labor problem. If you will vote for your rights you will get them; if you don't you won't; that's all. If with no other choice but starvation, I must sell myself into wage bondage to the privileged few who have monopolized natural resources, I am no longer a man, but a thing, existing on sufferance, deposed from man's estate and degraded below the level of the brute creation. If the lot of the wage toilers in America continues to be a hard one, they can blame themselves. If they want to improve that lot the opportunity is theirs. We are sixty millions out of seventy, and yet these ten millions drive us like dumb cattle. Is it any wonder that one gets discouraged? But perhaps Bro. Stouffer is right when he says it remains for labor to educate capital as to what it should do. "Then," says he, "strikes will disappear and the great heart of mankind will throb in rhythm in the realization of a complete understanding of the duty of man to man." I say, perhaps he is right. But admitting, for argument's sake, that you are right, my dear brother, you and I will be laid under the dew and the sod so long that the thorns planted on our graves by our fellow-workmen, watered by the tears of the capitalistic class whom you would educate, have grown greater than the oak and the redwood, before this can possibly happen. The working class of this nation will never be able to emancipate itself from bondage by educating the capitalist class. Such a thing is impossible. If you think it an easy job to educate capital, come up to Cleveland and try your hand on Henry Everett, President of the Big Consolidated Street R. R. Co. I will give you an intro-

duction and he will give you a hearing. Then, after you have him thoroughly educated, I will introduce you to my friend Mark Hanna, John D. Rockefeller and a few more of my capitalistic friends. I have enough of them to keep you in the educational business for many months. The field is a large one, and if you want to embark in the educational business, here's success to you. But, my friend, remember that for nineteen centuries the doctrine of Jesus Christ and the golden rule has been taught to mankind, and to-day who will say we as a nation are not farther from that divine injunction, "Do unto others as you would have others do unto you," than we were 1900 years ago? Why, my dear boy, let me tell you that to-day, in this city, if I wanted an appointment to office, municipal, state or national, if I wanted a franchise, or a favor from the administration of the city, or nation, or if I was looking for any job or any favor from the people in control, I say to you, and I say it with all respect to all concerned, I had rather have the influence of Mark Hanna, Henry Everett and the dozen directors of the Big and Little Consolidated than that of all the workmen in the big State of Ohio. The interests of labor and capital are no more identical than noonday and midnight, nor will they ever be under the competitive system. The thing is impossible. Capital is out for all it can get; so is labor. Capital buys in the lowest market, labor sells itself in the highest market. One beats down the labor market because it's for its interest to do so; the other tries to build up the price of labor because it's for its interest to do so. Both are combining, one to build up, the other to tear down. How, then, can their interests be identical? Why talk about educating capital? Capital has educated labor in this, that it has influenced a part of the wage-workers to dress up and strut around in soldier's clothes and shoot down the other part, but labor has made little advance in educating capital.

We regard it as the sacred duty of every honorable laboring man to sever his affiliations with all political parties of the capitalists and devote his energy and attention to the organization of his trade and labor union and the concentration of all unions into one solid body, for the purpose of assisting each other in all struggles political and industrial, to resist every attempt of the ruling classes directed against our liberties, and to extend our fraternal hand to the workers of our land and to all nations of the globe that struggle for the same independence. Says the preamble of the Constitution of the Cleveland Central Labor Union, and that is right, "The day of educating capital is past, if it ever existed." We must defend ourselves and abolish individual action, on which modern societies depend, and substitute for it a regulated

system of co-operative action; rid ourselves forever of a system worked for profit; away with interest, usury and rent. But hist. Do I hear some one say "Socialist?" Well, what if they do. I am a Socialist, and I am proud of it. I am a Socialist because I love liberty and loath slavery; because Socialism is a system of government founded on equality of opportunity and no privilege; because I believe every human being should be well housed, fed, clothed and educated. These and a score of other reasons make me a Socialist, and an enemy, not to capitalists personally, but capitalism and individualism. The system of government now in vogue, a system that has filled our hospitals, asylums, jails and workhouse hells with the victims of capitalism, and our streets with prostitutes—away with such a system.

Now, then, put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Bah! your civilization is rotten;
A temple built of the bones
Of the groaning, toiling millions
Whose bread was naught but stones.
Yet the heartless ones are dancing
With laughter, and music, and song,
But the cry of the groaning millions
Goes up, "Oh Lord, how long!"

Local 39 is established and is composed of many bold boys. You remember Capt. Geo. R. Gleason, he with the bay-window attachment? Well, the captain is P. S. of 39. I have been looking for him for a week or more. No one seems to know where he is or what he is up to; but I mistrust he is down on his farm. You know this is the time of year to wean calves, and lambs and chickens, and I suspect he went down in the country to superintend matters. And another thing makes me think he is down country, you remember that sorrel mare he used to drive alongside his gray mule, the one he traded the sow and pigs to Blair, the armature winder, for? Well, Jim Thompson tells me she's got a colt. Frank Thomas and Chas. Jamason went down to see it, and they say it's a dandy. It's sired by Ellis' Hambletonian, by Gechter's Tipperary King, by Slaton's Black Hawk pacer, by Gould's Vermont Star Kicker, by Estinghouse's Green Mountain Fly Catcher. Dam by Breeze's Kentucky Moonshiner, by Forbes' Wolverine Beef Buyer, by Adams' Kansay Populist, by Wessinger's Maryland Nigger Kicker, by, by, by jinks I forget the rest of the pedigree. Anyhow, he will probably make a valuable horse when he gets his age.

Your uncle was elected P. S. of 38 by an overwhelming majority. He did not want to serve another term, but the boys told him he was a great writer, and that if he kept on he might amount to something after twenty or thirty years of hard work. Basing his hopes upon what they say, you may look for something to drop along about 1925 or 1930.

Your UNCLE TOM.

P. S.—The following is a list of things that scabbed during the present strike in this city. The list has been carefully revised by the Executive Board, composed of members of No. 38 and No. 39. I present this list as it is given to me, and I call upon the members of the N. B. E. W. of A. to make a record of these sweet-scented ducks for future reference:

*Pat Casey, Cleveland, O.
G. Cabanne, St. Louis, Mo.
D. R. Davidson, St. Louis, Mo.
Geo. Egelston, Youngstown, O.
G. C. King, Youngstown, O.
Ollie (Red) Stansberry, Cleveland, O.
W. F. Norton, Cleveland, O.
*Ed Cannon, Local No. 39, Cleveland, O.
A. Saum, Cleveland, O.
R. Hurstburgh, St. Louis, Mo.
*Nelson Willson, Cleveland, O.
*J. C. Quinn, Local No. 38, Cleveland, O.
*Wm. Grant.
*Cord Chapman, Local 38, Cleveland, O.
*Phil Akers, Local 45, Buffalo, N. Y.
*Steve Coyner, Local 38, Cleveland, O.
*Frank Lewin, St. Louis, Mo.
*F. N. Corchran, St. Louis, Mo.
R. W. Cage, St. Louis, Mo.
B. Hedekin, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Arthur Taylor, Cleveland, O.
Ed Delany, St. Louis, Mo.

An asterisk before a name indicates that the scab is scabbing as a lineman; all others are scabbing as wiremen except Akers, Coyner, Willson and Casey, who are scabbing for the Big Consolidated R. W. Co.

Local Union No. 39.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This article is too good to keep any longer so I will have to tell you all about the troubles in Cleveland and other large cities of the middle states. Well, Mr. Editor, the invitation was extended to the Grand Secretary of our Brotherhood to visit Cleveland in June in regard to some labor troubles, which were temporarily settled. The next time he was invited to attend a joint meeting in Cleveland in regard to forming a new local, which was to be composed of linemen. The arrangements were made. The committee who had that in charge were Geo. H. Gleason, Cy. W. Gechter, P. P. Horis, R. D. Mighell, E. F. Gilmore, John Mayne, John D. McLellan to represent No. 38. The Independent Local was represented by Chas. Ellis, who in turn called a special meeting. The proposition was presented to them by the committee and then in turn explained to them also by H. W. Sherman, Grand Secretary. After due consideration it was accepted by a unanimous vote of the Independent Local to affiliate themselves with the Brotherhood. They saw their mistake and were glad to have the chance to get into the Brotherhood. So there are

to-day two of the finest locals in the country at Cleveland, Nos. 38 and 39.

Well, then came the next step, to inform headquarters that a charter was needed in Cleveland. Word was sent to headquarters for the charter and an answer came back in due time that the charter had been sent to Chicago to have Grand President John Maloney's signature attached to same. Well, after waiting due time and writing for it to Grand President John Maloney on or about July 10th and receiving no answer, a letter was written to him at his Chicago address, asking him why he did not answer our letter or why he did not telegraph, so that we could go ahead in the matter; but no answer came. So on about July 14th a letter was written to John Maloney, Grand President of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, address 1359 West Congress st., Chicago, and no answer came back but the charter. Perhaps those letters were lost or went astray some place on the line, but I do maintain that he should have dropped a few lines down here to Cleveland congratulating us on our success. Well, perhaps his intentions were good. We got together on July 20 and organized Local No. 39. The linemen of No. 38 stepped out and into No. 39 and absorbed the Independent Local. The new local was started and 45 initiated the first meeting; second meeting, July 27th, about 15 more; third meeting, Aug. 3, 12 more; and for next meeting, Aug. 10th, about 25 applications were received at the last meeting. I overlooked the fact that there were about 40 linemen transferred from No. 38 to No. 39, so you can see that there are about 125 members of Local No. 39 up to the present time, and from all accounts, in a short time 39 will be one of the banner locals of the Brotherhood.

The following officers were elected for this term:

President—James Daley.
Vice-Pres.—Chas. Ellis.
Treasurer—Dave Harris.
Rec. Sec.—John D. McLellan.
Fin. Sec.—*R. D. Mighell.
Inspector—*John Sheehan.
Foreman—*A. Cooke.
Trustees—*Geo. H. Gleason, Jas. Riley,
*Chas. Toomey.

Press Sec. and Business Agent—*Geo. H. Gleason.

The star represents members of No. 38. Well, Mr. Editor, you have the data of Local 39 to date.

The next important matter is the strike situation to date.

On July 20th Local No. 39 declared itself against the Cuyahoga Telephone and United States Telephone Companies, in refusing to recognize the union.

The trouble started on the placing of members of No. 38 on the black-list. They were linemen employed by the Cleveland

Elec. Ry. (Big Consolidated). They in turn applied to the United States and Cuyahoga Telephone Companies for work. They were told to come around the following morning, and lo and behold they were told as they worked for the Big Consolidated they could not work for them, as they were one and the same thing. A committee was appointed to wait on them. The committee first called on the superintendent, E. T. Chapman, and he politely refused to listen to the committee, and furthermore he told them he had no further use for them. The report was carried back and the members refused to work any longer for the Everett systems. The action of the committee was sustained by Locals 38 and 39. The Executive Board was appointed, composed of C. W. Gechter, John Coolican, Ed. Gilmore, John Autrecht and Ira Mosnee of No. 38; P. P. Horis, Chas. Ellis, John D. McLellan, R. D. Mighell and Geo. H. Gleason of No. 39. The Executive Board organized as follows: President, C. W. Gechter; Rec. Sec., C. Ellis; Treasurer, Ira Mosnee; Press Committee, Ed. Gilmore, J. Coolican, C. Ellis, G. H. Gleason; Business Agent, Geo. H. Gleason.

The gangs of the United States Telephone Co. were notified of the action and all the members of the Brotherhood responded to the call and stopped work. On the entire system and to date, the work is at a standstill through Northern Ohio.

Now, brothers, we want you to take action on this matter and keep all wiremen and linemen from Cleveland until this matter is settled. We want recognition of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America by the Everett system of railways and telephones.

I visited No. 8, Toledo, on my trip through the northern part of the state, and will say that the boys of No. 8 are all O. K. If you ever go that way don't forget to see Snyder at the Nagle Elec. Co. He can show you the town and give all necessary information in all matters of importance. Bro. Miller of No. 8 is O. K. also; in fact the whole local are just the same.

I also attended the Building Trades Council and placed our grievances before them. They assured me that they would give us their support in the present matter.

In my trip I visited Wauseon, Napoleon, Fayette, Bowling Green, Fremont and Oak Harbor. Bro. James Burgess has done yeoman's work in this matter. He visited Lorain, Pamsrell, Madison and Geneva on one trip and worked through the western part of the state. Bros. W. Clark, John McLellan, Ed. Gilmore, Ed. Watkins and Kid Rivers were on the road and tied up the work in different towns where the United States was working. In fact all of the members have done first-class work.

Bro. F. Hughes' gang was the first to

arrive, Jim Morgan second and Wheaton. J. C. Quinn and Ed. Cannon stopped work and reported to headquarters, but when they thought about their \$3.00 per day they thought they would scab for that much money. Ed. Cannon was formerly a member of Grand Rapids, but worked in New Orleans last winter. Quinn worked in Columbus. We have the greatest scab on earth here, his name is Frank Lewin. We have his measure taken already.

GEO. H. GLEASON,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 40.

St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 7.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Look out for us, for we are coming. Yes, Local 40 has at last woke up and is going to unionize the inside-wire houses in this old town, or know the reason why it can not be done. St. Joseph is becoming something like a city; we have a Building Trades Council here now and a real live business agent, so if any of you guys who are behind in your dues think about striking this old town, you had better pay up and get a clear card. We are having a hot time with the musical union here. The musicians are making a good many bad notes; harmony does not exist, and consequently they are horribly out of tune. Some of them are playing in rather a low pitch. They should read their music, take a few bars, rest, and try and find out where they are at.

We have a new supply house in town. Ex-Bro. L. H. Stuart has moved his stock from Mound City to St. Joseph, and is located at 515½ South Sixth street. New Telephone 1113; call around and see him. This house will be run strictly union. How do I know that? Why, in the first place, Mr. Stuart has given me his word that he will pay up as soon as he gets established. In the second place—well, come around after the 15th, and if you are from old Missouri and have to be shown, you will see something.

Say, old man, were you ever behind in your dues? Hard to catch up, wasn't it. But of course, if you want to be some tomatoes, you must catch up.

Say, you fellows who haven't been to meeting for months, come around to our new hall, 5th Francis. We are having some warm meetings now. If you can't come, don't make any excuses; if you can come and don't come, don't make any kick about how the union is run. We have a very wise president in the chair for this term. We hope the poor fellow will live through it, although there is grave danger of assassination. Some of the brothers have expressed the fear that he might call the roof down. This would be rather a weighty way of settling a question.

I understand Bro. Motter has resigned the editorship of the Union, St. Joseph's

little 2x4 union paper. I believe Bro. Jim will find it easier to live on currents than type. Anyway, lead is a very bad conductor. What you going to do, Jim, start a supply house? That seems to be the fad nowadays. Well, if you want to start out, let me give you a tip. Lay in a good supply of insulated iron wire, then hunt up an ex-soldier and you will be ready for business. That's all.

Faternally yours,

ED MCCARTHY,

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 41.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

How the months do fly, and with them also flies opportunities of the electrical worker. Since the issue of the last Worker it has fallen to me to tell a man why it was necessary for him to become a member of our order. With all the arguments I could bring forth he would still persist that he could not see wherein he was to derive any benefit. Finally, to make a last effort, I asked him if he had any family. He said he had; I asked him if he should be taken suddenly ill would his employer see to taking care of him, and also see that his family were provided for? He said probably not. I asked him if he knew why they would not? He did not know. I told him as soon as he was unable to earn money for them they could not afford to give him something for nothing, but when you become an electrical worker and are sick, we do give you something and do not consider that something for nothing. We consider you have given us your support (all that we ask) and now that you are sick we will see that you and yours are provided for. Never to my knowledge has a person belonging to the N. B. E. W. of A. been known to want. We are all brothers and understand our obligation, which will be given to you when you are initiated. His application, paid in full, goes in at our next regular meeting and I venture to say he will make a good union man.

Regarding the extra twenty dollars for a working card in St. Louis, I will say the matter has been taken up by other members of Local 41 and will appear in this month's Worker.

I notice in the Western Electrician that the electrical contractors of Western New York have formed an association, I should judge for the protection of their business. We must concede them that right, but at the same time why is it such a terrible thing for us to have our association to protect our business?

The outlook for a new local at Niagara Falls is beginning to assume a very promising attitude. I understand from an invitation I had to-day, to attend a meeting at the Falls next Saturday night, that a charter will be granted in the near future.

All the boys of 41 are working that I know of. The Pan-American folks are getting a move on and, with the words "none but union men shall be employed," inserted in all contracts, the work will move on as smooth as can be, and on the first day of May, 1901, they can open the greatest exhibition ever known in American history. But if the words are not inserted, oh well.

We had a call from Bro. Ed. Stinson, general superintendent Home Tel. Co., of No. 44, Rochester. He says the Home Telephone Co. will commence operations very soon.

I will have to close for want of news.

Faternally yours,

WM. A. BREESE,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 42.

Utica, August 9th, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I think I will write you a few lines. Things are about the same here as last month. We had a large meeting last night; there were seven members and one of our old charter members who now belongs to Local 71, Bro. Bert Cloyes, so you see we are having very large meetings now.

I do not understand how it is that in such a strong union city as Utica the electrical workers are not stronger. There are about 75 or 100 men working at the business around here and about 35 or 36 union men, or a little less than one-half union. Now Brothers, there are some of you foremen having non-union men working for you; there are some blank applications in our locker which you can have for the asking. Now come Brothers, you are telling what good union men you are, so let us all put our shoulder to the wheel and see that by August 9th, 1900, we have as good a union as there is in the state if not in the U. S. Come down and let us see you once in a while at a meeting. It will help the good cause along. Do not stay away and stand on some corner and kick because the union does so and so, but come and have your say along with the rest, for we have got a nice cool hall to meet in now and you can all exercise your lungs, so be sure and come to the next meeting, Tuesday September 12th. I will ring off before I ground some brother's circuit.

G. C., R. S.

P. S.—Bro. Murphy has cut a new light in the circuit. Just returned home. Here is wishing him success.

Local Union No. 44.

Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This is my second attempt as a writer and I think it will be worse than the first.

Uncle Tom, I read your account of your lecture before the women's club in Terre Haute. Do you think you could come and

lecture some of the women and girls of Rochester, for I think they need it; especially the wives and sweethearts of the electrical workers, for as near as I can find out they are to blame for the absence of the brothers from our meetings, at least so the brothers say. You can believe this if you like. I don't; but these stay-at-homes are the very men that find fault with everything that is done at our meetings. Never mind, they will come sooner or later.

Brothers, did you read that editorial of Bro. Sherman's in the June Worker headed "Malcontents?" It is good and every member of our great Brotherhood should read it and commit it to memory for there is nothing so contemptible as always finding fault with everybody and everything. If these same men knew how much they are appreciated they would stop very suddenly.

Labor Day will be a great day in Rochester, for never in its history were the Unions as strong or as many as at the present time. The Trades Assembly and Building Trades Council will hold a picnic and all union men will turn out in a grand parade we are going to have. This is a gala day and will open the eyes of the enemies of organized labor in this vicinity.

Uncle Tom, I would like to tell you something confidentially and that is this that Bro. Sherman is entered in the fat man's race at this picnic and, if he can reduce his weight 10 or 15 pounds, he will be a sure winner, and I hope you will pray for his success in his gallant struggle. If you stop to think what a lustre he will throw on the Brotherhood if he wins you will certainly do so. At the present time Bro. Sherman is training at Bro. J. D. McGuire's bowling alley, the "Ampere," but has not got any further than light exercise such as playing pedro or sixty-six, after which he gets a rub down for from one-half to one dollar, and so anxious is he to win his race that his trainer, Bro. McGuire, has to call a halt, which he does very quick when Harry is his partner. I will let the brothers know if Bro. Sherman wins but if he loses I won't be able to write of our disgrace, so if you hear no more about this you will know what has happened.

At our last meeting we received an appeal from L. U. 1, of St. Louis for a fund to buy Bro. Wright a wheel chair and to say that the members of No. 44 were surprised would be putting it very mildly. In the face of the fact that there is a general fund it don't seem business-like to have another now. I would like to ask L. U. No. 1 why not let all this money go into one fund and if there is enough why not buy the chair out of the general fund? L. U. No. 44 has contributed its mite, which you can see in this month's Worker. We would have responded before

but have had so much sickness and accidents ourselves that it was impossible.

What is unionism? Is it to pay your dues and nothing more, or is it to go to your meeting and take an active part in every movement that is made in the interest of the workingman? I think it is the latter. But do the union men do this? No, but they condemn every one of their officers and members who do take an active part claiming that they are dishonest and trying to run things to suit themselves. Would like to ask these chronic fault-finders, can you blame the active members of any organization for running things when there is no one to oppose them? If the union men would live up to the principle of organized labor they would not be in the condition they are to-day. We find fault with our employer for taking advantage of us, but whose fault is it but the workingman's? Brothers, live up to the laws of your union. If things don't go as you think they should, remember that those opposing you are as honest as you are and are trying to better our condition. If you meet a man who had the courage to oppose you in any of your pet schemes don't pass him as if he were a stranger, walk up to him, give him your hand and tell him you are glad that he did so. More brotherly love is what is needed in unions. Don't shun or hit a man because he is down. You may be there to-morrow. Help and assist an unfortunate brother and remember he may have a wife and little ones to look after. Let's get better acquainted with each other. Let us make one big family. Let us in the hour of trial stand by each other—this is unionism! Let us be banded together by the closest ties of friendship and not be snarling and barking at each other like so many curs. You all know that we cannot afford it. Live up to the rules of your organization. If you don't like them, try and have them changed. If you succeed in this, well and good; if not don't run away but come back to the charge and if you are right you will win. Let us carry out the principles of organized labor. Shoulder to shoulder stand fast and meet the enemy. If we do this who but ourselves could win? Unionism would be the rock that would cause shipwrecks and disaster to all trusts and monopolies in this country, and God knows there are many of them who are taking advantage of us to-day. Stand by your union, for in doing so you are standing by yourselves. Stand by your union, and as Abraham Lincoln was the emancipator of the black slave, so will unionism be the emancipator of the white slave.

Fraternally yours,

J. P. WOLF, Press Sec.

Local Union No. 45.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Another month has almost elapsed since

my last writing, and I will therefore endeavor to prepare a few remarks for the next Worker.

Now, as the turmoil and excitement of our great picnic has ceased, and the smoke of our election battles subdued, I bethought me that it would not be out of place to pass a few remarks upon our newly elected officers. It has long been an established rule in Local 45 to use great caution in selecting officers and it has not deviated from that rule on this occasion and we feel very highly pleased with our selection. Before I commence my remarks I will furnish you with a list of their names, as follows:

President—John Fossitt.

Vice-Pres.—L. Beecher.

Fin. Sec.—M. E. Staples.

Rec. Sec.—C. Groat.

Treasurer—T. Burns.

Foreman—H. Jaeney.

Inspectors—B. Brutz, J. O. Larey.

Trustees—A. Yates, J. Daley and J. Marion.

Press Sec.—J. J. Casey.

Delegates to United Trades and Labor Council—F. Devlin, J. Marion, J. J. Casey.

It would be absurd for me to consume your space in complimenting or passing remarks upon every member of this list, but they are nevertheless well tried and worthy members who are deserving of much praise. My intention is to speak briefly upon the merits of those among them who bear the heaviest of the burden, so, therefore, I will first select our worthy president, John Fossitt. John is a very renowned man and has been of such valuable service to us in the past that we feel confident we have made no mistake in conferring upon him the greatest honor that our local could bestow. We delight in seeing his name go down linked with the names of those illustrious men who have guided our destinies so far upon the sea of time and we feel confident that John will successfully pilot us safely through the icebergs and storms which from time to time beset our pathway and imperil our cause. And, should he be unfortunate enough to meet with the fate of a Garfield, which may God forbid, we still have reliable material to fall back upon in the person of Vice-President Beecher, who is capable of assuming the reins of power at any time. Now I would like to say a few words for our secretaries, two very able men.

Financial Secretary M. E. Staples has become a veteran in the financial service of the local all on account of his able financial ability. There are men holding lofty positions in the industrial exchanges of Wall and Broad sts. and in the treasuries and counting houses of the United States who possess only a decimal of the financial abilities of our secretary. This Napoleon of finance has looked after our financial

interest for the past four terms and the most expert accountants have failed to discover any errors in his accounts. He is so well acquainted with the art of book-keeping and is such an able mathematician and lightning calculator that he has had various requests from the leading firms and banking houses of Buffalo to assist them in balancing and expediting their accounts. Our recording secretary is also a brilliant man, well skilled in penmanship and I believe has a good knowledge of stenography and, being acquainted with telegraphy, there is little doubt that our minutes will be very accurately recorded.

Before I close I feel sad to have to relate that we had a very sad accident befall one of our brothers on the morning of the 31st of July. Brother Thomas Walters, while engaged in working on the top of a high ladder, had the misfortune to lose his balance and fall to the ground. He sustained a severe fracture of the right hip and is now laying at the general hospital. He has been visited by several of the brothers, who report him getting along favorably and we hope that skilled care will succeed in bringing him around at the very earliest date.

Well, as my letter is beginning to get lengthy, I will conclude for this time.

Yours fraternally,

J. J. CASEY,
Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 46.

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 10, '99.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The press secretary of this local is very tired this month and is not going to write a very long article for this number of the Worker. I don't know what makes him tired unless it was some of the things he heard at the union last meeting night, together with some of the advice he received there on how his department should be "wrun" and written. And, Mr. Editor, you would be surprised if you knew the source whence flowed some of the aforesaid advice. It hardly seems possible that it came from a former incumbent of the office, of P. S., and one who in a term of six months was productive of but one communication to this paper, but it is so, and it made me feel as though I had been struck by a trolley car. But nevertheless I am not adverse to taking a hint of the "write" kind, no matter how humble or unworthy the source whence come the words of wisdom. They wish me to ask the electrical workers to consider the feasibility of opening a sort of employment bureau column or department in the official paper, in which the secretary of each local may insert the names and addresses of brothers who may be out of employment, together with their special branch of the business and their rating, whether good, bad or indifferent; also stating whether companies,

contractors or firms of whom we know are in need of men. By this method, men who are willing to go to other towns to work can keep posted to a certain extent on the probabilities of securing work in this, that, or the other city; also giving them a chance to apply by mail, thereby saving car fare.

Now I think this is a good idea, in fact a brilliant idea, considering that it was advanced by a former P. S. who never could find anything to write about.

As to news, I will say that we have got the finest set of officers we ever had in 46. They are:

President—John P. Moore.

V.-Pres.—Jas. Barrett.

Fin. Sec.—L. G. Hall.

R. S.—Wm. R. Kennedy.

Treasurer—Michael Quinn.

I have forgotten the rest of them, but they're all fine. Sometimes we have as many as three or four of them at a meeting.

Bro. Barrett is rustivating for a few weeks up in the backwoods of Canada. Bro. McDermott has severed his connection with the Lowell Electric Light Co. and will take charge of construction work with some company down in Rhode Island. Bros. Hickey and Anderson are placing cook-stoves on cross-arms along our main streets with the evident intention of making things warm for somebody. Bro. Hall is installing a 60-kilowatts generator at Moore's mill in North Chelmsford, Mass. Bro. Quinn is his right-hand man. Bro. Day has gone to work for Bro. Murphy and expects to be enabled to come up on the per capita. Bro. Murphy has a big gang at work at reconstruction. Bro. Harding has bought the business of Jas. McElholm, contractor, and has several big jobs on hand, including a union man of the age of 60—hours, weighing twelve lbs. Shake, old boy; you always was a dandy at turning out good work. City Inspector of Wires McElholm is after the different companies to bury their wires through the centre of the city.

In closing I would say that brothers wishing to inquire about work here should address the parties below, who will be glad to furnish them all information in their power, provided they are good union men.

Sylvester Murphy, L. & S. Ry. Co., street railroad work and all line work. Harry Barding, Prescott street, Lowell; Lester Hall, Box P. O., Lowell, inside work.

MEN WANTING WORK—John P. Moore, electric light trimming, A No. 1 man; Dan Donahue, inside wireman, three years' experience. Yours respectfully,

4-11-44.

Local Union No. 47.

Sioux City, July 14, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

The condition that confronts the electric world and labor generally is being fought

by the electrical workers of No. 47 in pushing Bro. A. J. Pruvost for the position of city electric wire inspector of this city.

The grasp that capital has on the city council is never so apparent in the interest of the few as when you attempt to ordain and establish something in behalf of labor and its organizations. You who never have had any experience along this line of high resistance, you who question the conductivity of said line will find the petition or request of the people in the piles of the city dump, instead of on the files of the city clerk. The question that confronts us is, Why is this? There must be some cause. Investigation along the line proves it to be caused by the quiet activity of the rich elements, who have eaten and reduced the circular mills by rust and corrosion until they can no longer stand the strain; thus we are forced to pronounce the line rotten from one end to the other.

Now, in our present helpless condition, I ask what is most desired? I suggest that every laboring man vigorously enter the political field. The political duties resting upon us are of the highest importance. Extreme partisanship is dangerous, for it causes us to forget ourselves, our rights, our liberty and our country, for the sake of saying you are a Democrat, or a Republican. Political parties are formed to carry into effect certain principles, and when they fail to represent our views we should no longer support them. But a sad sight is presented when you find a man so stubborn that he would vote for a jackass if his name was on the ticket. You will find that foreign citizens command as much, or more respect, can get voice and concessions, while you, clothed in all of your political garb and regalia, and out-of-date costume, are left to wilt in the summer heat, your card not even considered. I say, break away from permanent party lines, unite on one party, for where you can do best. For God's sake get off your knees. Stop praying for a while and get to work. Each man must appreciate his responsibility and know that it is only by constant care and watchfulness that our already shaken liberties can be made to endure; for if we don't, our emblem of freemen, our flag and our ballot will be things of the past.

As history states, the wise men came from the East. It was never more apparent than now. Although a Western man, and I pride myself as such, I want to congratulate the labor organizations in New York on their political efforts to stride in the true direction. They have long seen the hand-writing on the wall of destruction; their eyes have at last beheld the light of day. Well are they preparing for the defense.

Why can not labor be as great, or greater, a dictator in the government, as Wall street is now? Brothers, we will be. The

hopes of labor are coming. No more strikes will be necessary. Everything can be accomplished by the peaceful use of the ballot. There are the grandest possibilities before us. The future beckons us on and the days to come will add to our increasing glory until the arc of unions will span this whole world, binding the nations of all this earth into one grand brotherhood of man.

Labor Memorial Fourth of July was an important epic in the labor history of this city. The badges of organized labor fluttered in the breeze with the stars and stripes. It was labor's day in Sioux City, as well as the Fourth of July, and organized labor did more than its share in making it a Fourth of July that was a Fourth of July. Everywhere at Woodland Park, where the Trades and Labor Assembly picnic was held, were to be seen union labor badges thickly distributed among the fifteen thousand or more who were present. Its magnitude can be imagined when we state the expense was sixteen hundred dollars, and still we made a few hundred. I am pleased to say the success was due, in a great degree, to the electrical workers of 47, who are held in high esteem by every labor organization of this city.

No doubt some will be pleased when they read this letter, and I hope it will start agitation and organization on the high road to success, which has been the grand desire, the crystalized hopes and longings of humanity for all the centuries.

Yours. P. E. CULLINAN, P. S.

Local Union No. 49.

Chicago, Ill., July 28, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Election of officers was held on last meeting night of this local. The following were elected:

President—Bro. Sullivan.

V.-Pres.—Bro. McCaffery.

Fin. Sec.—Bro. Fowler.

Rec. Sec.—Bro. Dempsey.

Chn. Exec. Com.—Bro. Burg.

Press. Sec.—Henry H. Martin.

This will be the best year of the union's existence. The President-elect, Bro. Sullivan, has been our Vice-President for the last year, and he is the backbone of our organization. He never misses a meeting, spends his money for the interest and advancement of the union, and is loyal and true to every interest of the same, and a personal friend to each one of its members. He fully deserves the best we could give him.

Bro. Strubbe, our retiring President, has the thanks of every member of the union for his able, efficient and helpful work done for the union when its life depended upon the best efforts of every officer.

Bro. McCaffery, our newly-elected Vice-President, is a splendid emergence in the absence of our President. He is a Chicago

goan by birth, an orator and a politician in the best sense of the word, witty, of a legal mind, quick to perceive, and will save much for the members in his willingness to work for and with any one to advance the union's cause.

Bro. Fowler is a man of duty, and has that power of exactness which is so necessary in so important a position. He is a splendid man, of remarkable capability, and deserves the best. As a worker and a man the union is proud of him.

Bro. Dempsey succeeded himself as Recording Secretary. He has a facile pen, is exact in his records, perfect in his accounts, and prompt in the execution of every order of the union. He is the right arm of our union, and always thinking and working for our interest. He is admired as a cultured gentleman, and is one of the brightest and most intelligent members of the union.

Bro. Watson, our Treasurer-elect, is honesty itself. He is called the union's best defender. Kind-natured and willing, the boys actually admire his manliness, and he has every confidence of the members.

Bro. Burg is one of the charter members of the union. He is an athlete, captain of our base-ball team, a fine tennis player and an expert at the game of golf. His position is of great responsibility, and he will do honor to the committee.

Bro. Riley serves on the Executive Committee, and we can safely place all our interests in his hands. He is broad-minded and conservative. He thinks and uses his best judgment whenever he says, does or attempts anything for the union.

Bro. Winnegar is Foreman for another year. He got the position on his merit. Bro. O'Neill, of Chicago, and Kenney, of New York, were elected Inspectors. They are both deserving and willing, and worthy of better honors. They are resting on their merit and we expect great and good things for them.

Bro. Blake has recovered from his injuries sufficient to be out.

Bro. Burns is at work again. He suffered severely as the result of a fall from a ladder.

Bro. Riley has sufficiently recovered from a severe attack of rheumatism to be out again.

W. H. MARTIN,

Press Secy.

Local Union No. 51.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Having just been organized, of course there is not much to say. We have — charter members, and all good union men, with quite a number to come in on charter list yet, so you can see we have woken up to the situation at last. We were instituted last Sunday by Local No. 5. I will give you a full list of officers and more news next month. Here is a partial list:

President—Bro. H. Sadler.

R. S.—Henry Moltz.

F. S.—Fred J. Hauck.

We meet the first Sunday afternoon and third Friday evening, in K. of L. hall, 432 Wood street.

As we have just been wound and are not dry and hardened yet, we had better shut off for this time, guaranteeing to come up to voltage or speed next month.

Press Secretary.

Local Union No. 52.

Newark, N. J., Aug. 6th, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I hope you will pardon me for not sending our monthly correspondence to the Electrical Worker, as it is our duty to do so, but I was under the impression that it was my predecessor's duty heretofore, as he was appointed P. S. pro tem. for the term expiring in July and I had not been installed on account of being sick and unable to attend. I would be better pleased had they selected some one else, better adapted for the place, because I am of the opinion that it requires a smart, intelligent man. Men like Bro. J. H. Stouffer of Local No. 5 and others of your many contributors are the kind of men we want to write to the Electrical Worker. Conservative men, with good logical common sense, and we have them in our local, too, and that is what makes it so very embarrassing for me in my position.

Following are the names of the officers who have been elected and installed:

Pres.—Frank J. McNulty.

Vice-Pres.—W. C. Goodwin.

Rec. Sec.—Frank Courtney.

Fin. Sec.—T. C. Van Horn.

Treas.—Wm. A. Bamford.

Trustees—Chas. Martin, Chas. Brittain, Wm. Dodge.

Inspectors—Martin Klein and Mitchell Wright.

Foreman—Martin Hanley.

Press Sec.—Pryce Bamford.

The above named are all young men (your humble servant excepted), men of integrity and sterling qualities. Our worthy president and vice-president are fearless disciplinarians and they have the grit and stamina to back them too, and are hard workers; in fact the same can be said of all of them.

I am very sorry to inform the readers of the Worker that our most estimable brother, Frank Courtney recording secretary, met with quite a serious accident more than three weeks ago. An armature fell on his foot and broke two of his toes, but we are happy to say that he is now able to hobble around with the assistance of a cane. Our worthy president has appointed as Rec. Sec. pro tem. Brother O. J. Snyder, of No. 50 Marcy Avenue, East Orange, N. J., and he is a young man who knows his business right up to the

handle. F. J. McNulty, our worthy president, is our representative to the Building Trades League, and he has been stirring things up, the result being three applications to join our union, with the full consent and approval of their employer or in fact at his solicitation, so you see Local No. 52, though in its infancy, is getting there. Almost 200 strong in a little over six months! At our last meeting we were treated to a brief but stirring and encouraging address by Bro. Slate of the Building Trades League and his remarks were approvingly applauded by all present.

Our committee on by-laws is busy preparing a new set, or more properly speaking are amending the old ones and when they are finished they will be hummers and no mistake.

By the way I came very near forgetting a matter of great importance to our local, and that is our first grand annual afternoon and evening picnic, at Roseville Park, Saturday, August 26th, 1899. I can assure you that the committee of arrangements have done some very tall hustling and from all appearances the indications are very encouraging. The picnic is being got up for the sole purpose of adding a little more of the great inevitable to our treasury.

In concluding, I would ask my brothers of No. 52 to be as lenient as possible in their criticism of my first attempt.

Yours fraternally,

PRYCE BAMFORD,
P. S.

Local Union No. 55.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 4, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

This business of writing to the Worker appears to come around as regular as pay day, that is when you get paid but once a month; some of our secretaries appear to be getting paid but once in six months. We know how it is; we have had a few.

There is so much good news to write about, it makes me somewhat nervous to spoil a good thing, still, if the brothers can stand it there will be no kicking on my part. The most important news is that all the brothers are well and working. When any local can say as much, they may be proud that when good times come around they have the right men in the right places.

We are to have an open meeting next Thursday evening, also a smoker, and expect two or three local orators from some of the other locals. Every effort will be made to make it a social success, also a profitable investment for our local. We hope to awaken the inside workers to the fact that they have been wasting their time and copper wire about long enough, and that the time is past due when they should get together in an effort to improve their work if not their wages. Their work and salaries are pretty poor to say the least. How they could disgrace the

electrical trade worse than they are doing here at the present time would certainly be a mystery. True there are some men who say that they do not believe in organizations, that they want to run their own business. That philosophy would be all right if they were able to keep out of other people's business, but that condition is impossible in this age unless one would become a hermit and retire to some lonely cave. That brings us back to the poor workman; he has not got intellectually far enough from his cave to know that he is like the street gawk, just stumbling around in his fellow workman's way. Those fellows are neither more nor less than gawks in the electrical trade. They do not appear to know that every poor piece of work done means poorer wages for some one, and less work for someone else. You often hear them say, why if we do it too good we soon would have nothing to do (great philosophy). Now the opposite is the case, the better we do our work the more we generally find to do and the easier we find jobs. Not only that, but the number employed will increase just in proportion as we perfect the mechanical construction of our craft.

Came near forgetting No. 18 and its troubles with the city electrician. It puts me in mind of a story I heard the other night about a lot of scientific experimenters who got a green fellow in with them one evening and were telling him all about putting an egg in a glass filled with water without overflowing the glass. Mr. practical man said, did you ever try it? One said no. He said get your glass and egg. So they got the egg and glass and when they put the egg in the glass the water overflowed. Practical man said I thought it would. Of course I do not know whether a committee from No. 18 ever tried to find out why the city electrician is against them. If not, would it not be good policy to do a little practical experimenting.

We are so busy preparing for Labor Day we have not much time for writing. Will tell all about it in our next.

Yours truly,

J. FITZGERALD,
P. S.

Local Union No. 56.

Erie, Pa., Aug. 8, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

As I have been elected P. S. of No. 56 I am about to do my duty by telling that everything is going along fine at 2½ here. We feel that we are well paid for the hard work and continued hustling of some of the brothers. We have cut in 14 new lights in the past six weeks and received two or three applications at our last meeting, which I was glad to attend. But as the Elk Lodge of Erie gave a fair here last week and had a cooche-cooche midway at-

tached to it, the most of the brothers forgot it was meeting night and followed the band up to the streets of Cairo. But there were ten or fifteen of us there, and Bro. J. Hempel rode our goat while Bros. Odea, Mulheim and several others rode the camels and pair of jacks at the midway. Bros. Carver and Disbrow said they had to be there to look after the lights; but I understand they were in a dog show near the streets of Cairo where they used gasoline for light all the evening. Bro. Hardin couldn't attend the meeting, as his friend La Bella Rosa, whom he met while out for Uncle Sam in Porto Rico, was doing a step on the midway. Bros. Brown, Lyons and Cosgrove carried hay to the elephant and rode a camel for three hours and a half without falling off. Bro. Hanlon said he had to go to C. L. U. committee meeting on account of Labor Day picnic. Oh! they all had good excuses.

Bro. Hart didn't attend, as his son, who is about three days old, just came to town.

There are several other matters of importance that should be mentioned in this month's Worker, but as I have been out on tree duty in the country for the last three months I am unable to give a correct account of matters in and around Erie.

I met Bro. Burger at the brewer's picnic to-day and he was enjoying himself, but he told me that he had had a fall-out with his grandpa, Bro. P. Jacobs, and he had quit working for him and had got a good position with a house-mover and had some idea of selling his tools. Now, I wish to say to the brothers in general that Bro. Burger is a very careful house-mover, and if any of you want your house moved he is the man to get. He never moved a house for me, as I never had a house; but I know he is all right.

I met Bro. Jacobs this p. m. at the E. W. Scan club room, and he was looking well and wore a pleasant smile. He said he met Bro. Jesse Miller in Greenville and he was looking well.

Bro. Hanlon had considerable work to do at the Elk Fair Grounds last week. He put in 54 arc and about 500 incandescents. Of course Disy and Dock fixed the little ones, and Bro. Fred Seamon helped put up the large iron juice-reducers.

No. 56 elected officers the other night as follows:

President—H. M. Kistner.
V.-Pres.—J. F. Mulheim.
Fin. Sec.—J. F. St. Clair.
R. S.—H. Pruden.
Foreman—S. Hardin.
P. S.—L. E. Carson.

Fraternally yours,

L. E. C., P. S.

Local Union No. 60.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 10.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I am very sorry that No. 60 was on the absent list last month, but we have been so

busy for the last three months that we forgot all about election of officers until it was too late for last month's Worker. However, it is better late than never, and as we elected an especially good lot of officers we can't complain.

Brother McElroy handles the gavel like a veteran and now that he has shaved his moustache off he looks like a born diplomat (how about it Mac?) and Bro. Wellage looks perfectly natural in the Vice's chair. Bro. Young is an artist with the pen, so of course we had to give him his old job as R. S., and when it comes down to the books and accounts why there isn't any one who can beat Bro. McNemar; he has a diploma as an F. S. Bros. Christianson and Kuhlman passed inspection as inspectors, and Bro. Kraft says he always did want to be a foreman. As for myself, there are great possibilities for me in the future as a journalist, but nobody but myself knows it, so please don't tell them.

Speaking of Nico-Teso's hot air scheme; if he had only had a representative at our last meeting with an air compressor he could have stored enough to supply all the demand for the next six months, but it would have had to be purified as there was a good deal of brimstone mixed with it. Ask Sam, he can tell you, but it costs you fifty cents an hour. Speaking of business reminds me that No. 60 has been keeping abreast of the times lately. We succeeded in getting up a set of by-laws that brought things down to a fine point, and when we informed the contractors of their contents they did not seem to like them as well as we did; but finally we drew up a contract which was signed by every shop in the city except one and we are still in hopes of adding that to the fair list. But, brothers, it is no easy job to sit down and draw up a contract between employes and employers; it takes lots of time and patience, and of course when it is finished it does not exactly suit everyone, but, on the whole, I think that we have as good a contract as any other local.

I came very near forgetting the best part of my letter, at least we think it is the best part, or was while it lasted anyway, so I will try to tell you about it.

Heretofore there have been two operators in the city fire alarm office, each man standing a twelve hour watch. Some time ago they set to work to make a change and have their hours cut down and at the same time give another man a job, so with the assistance of Bro. Young, our city electrician, they drew up a petition to his honor, the mayor, asking that they be given eight hours. Through the efforts of Bro. Young and others of No. 60, Mr. Surkey, alderman at large, was enlisted in behalf of the operators and in the end they won out, and to show their appreciation for the efforts of No. 60, they invited us to a smoker given at our hall, and it is needless

to say we were out in full force with our friends. Messrs. Battaglia, McNeal and Bartholomew, operators in the fire alarm office, certainly know how to do a thing up brown. Refreshments? Don't mention it; both liquid and solid. The best blue label cigars to be had and plenty of everything, and musicians that could play and sing anything you called for, and to say it was a success is putting it too mildly; but all good things must come to an end and as the wee small hours approached it was with reluctant steps that we wended our way homeward after voting our friends of the fire alarm office three jolly good fellows.

Now just a few words about No. 60 and I am done. We are putting on one or two lights at every meeting, but there is no danger of overloading the circuit as we have an unlimited supply of power and our mains are heavy. Work is picking up right along and all the boys are working and their cards are up to date. That is the principal thing, keep your dues paid up, attend your meetings, and stick together. Several of the boys are kicking because they do not receive the Worker. What's the matter Mac? Didn't you send in that revised list? Well I guess I had better cut out as my mental voltage is getting low.

Fraternally,
WALTER M. GRAHAM,
Press Sec.

Local Union No. 69.

Dallas, Texas, July 31, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is time to send in a few lines, so will try my hand again. We did not have anything in the Worker last month but we have got a new P. S. for this term. I think he will have a letter in this month but for fear he does not and as I want to roast our G. S. a bit I will send this in:

Well here is my little kick: On the 19th of April we assessed every member 25 cents for the Robert G. Wright fund and it was sent in on the 6th day of May and we have never been credited in the Worker for it. Now we have got his receipt for \$7.75 and it does not look a bit well for 69 not to show up with anything for Bro. Wright, so for the benefit of our Bro. G. S. will give number of receipt.

No. 3,252.

Received of Local Union No. 69, Dallas, Texas, for Robert G. Wright fund, \$7.75.

Signed, H. W. Sherman, G. S.

Now some of the boys are kicking about not getting their Worker. Every month there comes either to me or to Bro. Barton about six extras and if I ever thought any of the boys had not got their Worker I would take them up to the hall, but as chairs cannot read it is useless to take them there.

Well, I would like to write a good long letter but have not the time at my disposal

so will finish by telling of an accident we had here three weeks ago. Bro. Geo. Drown was working on a 55-foot pole cutting in slack when he got crossed with a 500 direct circuit and a 2200 and it knocked him down on top of the 500. A groundman by the name of Frank Jaggen saw how he was, climbed the pole, pulled Bro. Drown loose and then went after Happy Joe Ballard, who was working on the next corner, and with his assistance and that of Bro. Joe Fugitt, carried him down. He was only laid up five days but he can thank the boys he was working with for having presence of mind when it was needed or he would have burned up without a chance to save himself. Too much praise cannot be given the groundman, as it was nine feet to the first pole step and the pole is two feet through. Bro. Drown had on a safety belt, which saved him from falling 50 feet to the sidewalk below.

Some of you boys who have not helped Bro. Wright come through.

Fraternally,
W. B. COURTNEY.

Local Union No. 70.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 1, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

It is now about two months since a few of us decided that we could organize and maintain a local here in the "Greatest Gold Camp on Earth," and I do not think we are or will be disappointed. From a start of 15 our membership has grown to 34, with 14 applications in, which includes every man in the "district" except one, and he will either be one of us or "go down the hill," as the boys here put it. When I say "district," you will understand I mean the towns of Victor and Goldfield, as well as Cripple Creek. Our local is what you term a mixed local and we have men engaged in all classes of electrical work, inside wiremen, switchboard men, linemen, dynamo tenders and armature winders. We have here two of the largest transmission plants in the west. The La Bella Co. has probably the finest plant in the west and the men they employ are all either in or their application has been received. The Colorado Electric Co. transmits power from Canon City, a distance of 30 miles. This last company furnishes power to mines and mills. I understand they have about 60 electric hoists in operation, besides furnishing power for air compressors. Their men are all with us. The La Bella Co., when in operation, expect to pump 6,300 volts into three No. 3 wires and transform to 450, while the Colorado Electric are sending 20,000 from Canon City here to their distributing stations (two of them), where they cut to 450. If you fellows in the "states" think there is no good work done here in these hills we would like to have you just cast your eye on some of the pole lines we

have and are putting up among these rocks, 35-ft. Idaho cedars, with nothing less than 9-inch tops and every pole shaved and two coats of paint.

Now, some of you may want to know what we get for our work. Linemen and inside wiremen receive not less than \$3.00 for eight hours, and we earn it if we only set one pole a day, for climbing hills that range from 9,000 to 11,000 feet above sea level is no snap; but we do have one great advantage over you "poor devils" down below, and that is the climate; no sun-strokes, no cyclones, no Jersey mosquitos, but plenty of good mountain air and a large amount of scenery. Work is fairly good but would not advise any brothers to come here at present, for this reason. There are enough men located here to fill all the permanent positions and nearly every "floater" in the west comes here; so there is nearly always men here to do all extra work. I do not write this from the motive of selfishness, but to state the facts as they are to the brothers.

Our local intends to rent a room for a club room and keep there all the electrical and scientific papers we can, also to establish a library. We hope by this means to educate our members, so that when one of our men goes out with a card you will know he is a man that you can depend upon to fill any position that his card may call for. I think if every local would establish something similar to this they would find it would prove a success. It has been said that if you wanted to get a good lineman get a man who was "broad in the chest and low in the forehead," but I find after 15 years experience, both as a man in a gang and as a foreman, that a man who is "all muscle and no brain" is, as a rule, a poor workman. The man who has but two ideas, "quitting time and pay day," is N. G. He would be all right if there was a pension list attached to the pay roll, but most companies object to the pension list, so he gets fired and says the company is N. G. I think every union man ought to strive to educate himself, so that when a company wants any men they will always ask for union men, knowing that they are the best that can be got. The best men command the best wages, and organization and education will bring both. Some of us have children and I do not suppose there is a father among the brothers who does not want to give his boy or his girl as good an education as is possible for him to do; now, why not consider the N. B. of E. W. a school and each of us a pupil. Some of us may be getting "along in years," but there is yet a chance to grasp a new idea now and then and to use it to advantage. I think every class of labor is organized in this camp; wages are good and I am satisfied that there is the best class of workmen here I have ever seen anywhere, and the reason is apparent.

Wages being good, employers demand good workmen and men strive to show the good workmanship.

At our last meeting in June we elected the following officers:

Pres.—S. Haas.
Vice-Pres.—Taylor Chunn.
R. S.—Jos. E. Hicks.
F. S.—John Walters.
Treas.—M. Nash.
Inspector—J. Voorhees.
Trustees—E. Warner, B. Sigfried and J. Voorhees.

Press Sec.—“Your Honor.”

I wish to say a word for our president. He is one of the kind of men who is all right any place you put him. At present he is president of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. Elks, besides holding down the big chair in our local.

Now, boys, I will shut off for a month and leave a little room for Uncle Tom.

JOS. E. HICKS,

Press Secretary.

P. S.—Now it came to pass in the days of the construction of the La Bella Electric Co., in the greatest gold camp on earth, that a man wandered over the trails of this great camp, looking for a place to lay his head and for a good-sized hunk of the bread of life. In his pockets were no shekels, neither was there tobacco, but having wandered from “pole to pole and from climb to climb,” he possessed a great store of “nerve,” which he did use with great effect upon a fellow traveler who was sojourning in our midst. This fellow traveler listened to his tale of woe and did secure him employment and did take him to a bereaved widow who did keep boarders at the rate of six plunks or more per week. Now this poor wanderer from the great plains of Kansas did earn his bread by the sweat of his brow for the space of about two months and did unite himself with the brothers of No. 70, but when a time of quiet came and there was no more employment for him, he did receive his shekels and departed for lands unknown, and lo and behold, the poor widow is longing to embrace the wanderer in the “arms of the law.” He has wandered from our midst, much to the sorrow of some of his brother workmen as well as the widow, for he left the most of his plunks with a man who rolleth the bones. If such a one cometh among you, put icicles in your hat, that he may be coldly received, and the name of this man is C. J. Bohan.

Now C. C. Davis has followed his footsteps and left Mr. Pope, of Portland Hotel fame in this great city, to mourn the loss of about 25 big iron dollars.

Local Union No. 74.

Winona, Minn., Aug. 7th, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

We have been organized over a year, not often writing a few words for our journal,

but will in the future try and do much better.

We have not been asleep nevertheless, but always keep the ball rolling for the good of the union.

We have four candidates under consideration and expect to initiate them Thursday evening.

Two of our members did not keep up their dues and could not see us prosper, so they said bad things about the N. B. E. W. of A. and now they are very sorry. Both lost their jobs here in the city and left for other points looking for work. We thought them not men fit to work with other good men and so notified them of their past standing, and the last report still finds them looking for employment. One of these ex-members went to St. Paul for work and upon leaving here said, “I have a job,” but to his surprise the boys in St. Paul were on to him and he wrote back to his old managers (some one had queered him) and we are not ashamed to say that we did not try to do him much good.

Bro. Louis Dutton has withdrawn from Local Union No. 74 and transferred to Local No. 23. He has employment in St. Paul and also has taken unto himself a better half. Local No. 74 congratulates Bro. Dutton. Bro. John Lewis is also working in St. Paul.

Bro. George Ballheim is in Washington but he writes that he will soon be back and ready to take in our meetings.

Both the Independent and the Northwestern Telephone Companies are going to do all kinds of construction work this fall. The Independent Company is working with all union men and will not put anyone to work who is not a member of the N. B. E. W. of A. The Northwestern is coming in line again. They still have a few union men left. Bro. McAdams quit the Northwestern to take the western division of the N. W. Ry. Co.

Election of officers:

Pres.—Joseph Trautner.
Vice-Pres.—Dan Bohmer.
R. S.—John P. Fromm.
F. S.—H. B. Kline.
Treas.—H. B. Kline.
Trustee—Dan Bohmer.
Inspectors—Fromm and Richardson.
Foreman—John Milne.

From Local No. 72.

Local Union No. 76.

Tacoma, Wash., July 30, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

If you can spare space in your valuable paper I wish you would do so. It has been some time since No. 76 has been heard from, but we are still going on with the good work, taking in a few good men once in a while, and in hopes of having a few more with us soon.

We enjoyed a very pleasant evening on the 22nd inst. Cigars were in order and,

with a few rubbers of whist and a few bumpers of the brew, a very pleasant evening was spent. There was a shadow cast over the enjoyment from the fact that we were losing one of our best and most efficient fellow workers, Mr. Wm. Kane, who goes to Seattle. He has ably served as our worthy president. The brothers here will feel their loss. (Billy you carry the good wishes of No. 76 with you.)

I have not had time to more than glance over the Worker this month, but I see Uncle Tom is in as usual with a host of good things. Uncle Tom you are O. K. We cannot all write as you, but we can appreciate the good in others. There is another brother I would like to hear from again, who wields the pen with the skill of a master. I refer to Henry Hatt. Henry if you are still among us, let's hear from you again.

I want to relate the experience No. 76 has had. We all felt it would be to the good of the order here if we showed our patriotism the 4th of July, and, as the city was getting up a glorious blow-out for the benefit of her own people as well as the neighboring towns, we as a union, gave our services in getting up some electrical display. It was in the way of different letters and figures and made a fine display. The Fourth of July committee claimed to have on hand a few thousand dollars for fire works, but above the electrical display the brothers had arranged there was nothing to attract the crowd at the park that night except a few roman candles with an occasional bomb, (which was bum). The committee made a report last week, thanking the different donors, stated they had a few hundred dollars left over, but they forgot to thank No. 76 for their help or even mention us. Of course we are but human and we all felt it more or less. Henceforth, now and forever, when a 4th of July committee get anything out of No. 76, they will pay for time, labor and brains.

Well, I must ring off, or they will turn the squawker on me; I will add the names of our officers for this term:

Pres.—J. Murry.
Vice-Pres.—F. A. Todd.
Fin. and Rec. Sec.—J. M. Duley.
Press Sec.—E. P. Conklin.
Treas.—F. Bayhé.
Watchman—J. Houlihan.
Trustees—J. M. Duley, L. T. Runk, J. T. Murphy.

Yours for the good of the Union.

E. P. CONKLIN,

Press Sec.

Local Union No. 80.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 5, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

I guess it is time No. 80 should be heard from, even if it is short and not much to the point. I shall just endeavor to let it be understood that we are alive. Shall not

stretch my blanket this time, but will next. I wish to extend the hearty thanks of No. 80 to our worthy secretary for the kindness he has just shown us by opening our charter. The boys are using every effort in taking advantage of this opportunity to get new members; two will come in next meeting night. Several others are filling up applications. At best it is a hard road to travel here, so many wiremen have milkless cocoanuts, instead of heads; they cannot see the advantage to be gained by joining a union. Most of them kick because a number of nonunion foremen are working negroes. It is not because the foremen wish to do this, but they are compelled to. Why so? Because they can not get enough union men to take the places of the negroes. I am personally acquainted with several foremen who are heartily in sympathy with the union, and would join in a minute if there were enough union men here to supply them with same. These same foremen have white wiremen under them, also, and are very much surprised that they do not join the union. I do not see why men do not take more quickly to unionism, as it is the only sure way for mechanics of all trades to rise above their present condition.

No. 80 has delegates to the Central Labor Union of this city. The following represent us: E. M. Wer, L. G. Fowler, M. A. Mordica, Wm. Bear, Jas. Hanvy.

Some of our best brothers contemplate leaving here on account of work being so scarce. I shall close up by giving a list of our present officers. This list is just one month late, but I hope better late than never:

President—Bro. M. A. Mordica.

Vice-Pres.—Bro. W. C. Alley.

R. R.—L. G. Fowler.

F. S. and Treas.—C. Bush.

Foreman—J. Hanvy.

Inspectors—A. Cavanaugh, A. Saunders.

Trustees—E. C. Wigham, W. M. Watkins.

We hope great things from these brothers, as they are the pick of the pile. I hope this will reach you in time for publication. Good-bye until I get cooler.

Yours fraternally,

C. W. BREEDLOW,

Press Sec'y.

Local Union No. 83.

Milwaukee, Aug. 7, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Brothers and fellow workers, I will endeavor to fulfill my duty as press secretary of No. 83, which has recently been reorganized here. I am pleased to state that we started in with 35 new members and 20 old cards, and will say what we have got are union men to a finish. I must say that our organizer, Brother Tom Brewster, was discharged on account of it so we can't praise him any too much.

TO ALL UNION MEN.

We wish to avail ourselves of this space to thank all Union men and particularly members of this organization, for their liberal patronage of our "Keystone" Overalls and Pants. Our trade is enormous and we believe it is due, not alone to the merits of our goods, but to the loyalty of Union men in preferring the manufactured articles of those who respect and encourage the principles of Unionism. Our nineteen years record with no labor conflict is to us a matter of pride.

Very truly yours,

CLEVELAND & WHITENILL CO.

There is lots of work in this state, Milwaukee especially, and we are ready to give a welcome hand to any brother who may come our way. We have got a few of the old men and will get more next meeting. Some of the boys are leaving Milwaukee and none coming in their places. The company is looking wise for men at present. I hope they will get them, nit. I beg to be excused for poor writing and construction, as this is my first. Will try and do better next time.

Yours fraternally,

WM. RINKLE,

Press Sec.

Hints to Financial Secretaries.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 1, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Give me a little corner in the Worker and I will tell you what No. 38 has done financially in the past seven months. We started out Jan. 1st with \$209.36 in the treasury; since then we added to this \$1,240.75, making a total of \$1,450.11. Of this sum we have put in circulation \$1,164.61, leaving a balance of \$285.50 to fight Mr. Everett with. Our initiation fee is but \$10.00, dues 60 cts. per month, and wages \$2.50 per day of eight hours. We have members who have not been to a meeting since their initiation. The ceremony is so impressive that they never forget to send their dues, no matter what part of the country they are in. During my three terms of office I made out a number of T. cards to members but have only been notified officially that four of these cards were deposited in other locals. Financial secretaries ought to read carefully the printed matter on the back of

these cards. I have just completed my report for July and it took me two hours to make it out (two copies.) It is somewhat lengthy and contains some names which are very hard to spell. Try the following plan, which I have followed for some time: In your day book enter the date, then opposite this the ledger page number, then card number, then the member's name and number of months paid for, in this manner, July 26—139—2,406—Frank Estinghauser—6, 7, 8.

At the end of the month you can take your day book and copy off your report in a short time. How many of our financial secretaries can make out an itemized statement of the income and expenditures of their local at the end of their term without reference to the treasurer's and recording secretary's books? Every financial secretary should be supplied with a roll book so that a proper record could be kept of each member from the time of his initiation to his departure from the local, even a little farther than this. It has been my painful duty to write, in a book which I keep for that purpose, the words: He was known as a union "scab," just opposite a suspended member's name. Bro. financial secretaries, I can sympathize with you in your troubles. No doubt you have your share of them, but don't work for the salary, work for the "good of the union;" leave self out when you hold an office and you will have the good will of all and a pleasant smile will greet you when you meet a brother on the street. This does me more good, accompanied with a good hand-shake, than a few cents per meeting.

Fraternally yours,

A. HENON, F. S. No. 38.

From "Old Crip."

Raton, New Mexico, Aug. 5th, 1899.

Editor Electrical Worker:

Well Brothers, here I am again with a few words for the Worker. I was glad to see so many nice interesting letters in last month's issue, and the many kind words from the brothers. I desire to try to express my gratitude to those who have helped me and especially those who took the lead and worked so unceasingly to help me to start a small business in which I could gain a livelihood. Bro. Wm. A. Breese, of Buffalo, N. Y., was the first one to suggest the plan to raise some money to buy me a small business. The next to join in the move was "Uncle Tom" Wheeler, of Cleveland, Ohio. These two brothers and Bro. Sherman have certainly kept my case before the members of this B. in an ardent manner, and I cannot find words to express my thankfulness to them for their noble work. I hope I shall prove worthy of the brotherly kindness they have shown me, and that the heavy hand of misfortune will never visit any other member of the N. B. E. W. as it has me. I have been aided a great deal by a great many members of the B. and I realize that I owe them a great deal of gratitude (see my letter page 18 in last January Worker. Also a few lines in May Worker.)

Since my last letter I have received a donation of five dollars from Local No. 3, St. Louis, for which I feel very thankful.

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There are several men here who say they will join the B. and I am going to do all I can to get them in the fold.

As I am in bed and can hardly manage to write, I will close with best wishes for the health and happiness of every member of the Brotherhood.

Fraternally,

ROBERT G. WRIGHT.

Men Who Scabbed In St. Louis During No. 3's Strike.

MISSOURI-EDISON.

*Jno. McGann,	*Frank Kelly,
*L. Baldwin,	*Dick Harris,
*Chas. Addleman,	*Harry Murphy,
*Joe Edwards,	*Frank Maher,
*Joe Aber,	*Walter Baldwin,
Geo. McLaughlin,	Harry Swarthing,
Fred Schantz,	Tom Watts,
Jack McCune,	Jim Carr,
Bill Kelly,	Tony Burkle,
Lee Cassavant,	Frank Burns,
Frank Widoe,	Tim Murphy,
Jas. Murphy,	Chas. Pipes,
Rube Smith,	Del. Scott.

BELL TELEPHONE.

Chas. Phillips,	Bill O'Dell,
Geo. Johnson (scabby)	Noah MacLamore,
Frank Gocus,	L. Hull,
*Mike Cunningham,	Jim Breen,
*Chas. Johnson,	Fred Obermiller,
Frank Haverstraw,	Bill Gillin,
Jack Carson,	Andy Gamble,
Ed. Warentine,	Al. Hayslip,
Bill Ogle,	John Simons,
Jno. (Baldy) Hamble,	John Eiker,
Jno. (Heckery) Darrah,	Wm. Ingstrom,
Henry Casey,	*Dick Lewis,
Wm. Taben,	Perry Manion,
B. S. McCloskey,	Jno. Dare,
W. Davison,	D. Davison.

W. G. Fry (better known as Rube)
J. Davison,
W. Cleeland,
W. Batterton,

F. Burmeister,
J. Powers,
C. Fuller,
Chas. Reynolds,
J. Hall,

KINLOCH TEL. CO.

B. Albaugh,	Frank Lewin,
Ed. Holman,	Adolph Meyer,
Frank Turner,	A. Dock,
Henry Hisserich,	Ernest Dennison,
	William Stewart.

An asterisk (*) before a name indicates that the scab was a member of the union.

Electric vehicles are barred from some of the parks of Chicago. We suppose it is because they are so ugly in appearance that they shock the aesthetic taste and interfere with the recreation and respite of those who flee to the parks for relief from the rest of the city.—N. Y. Tribune.



Directory of Unions.

Secretaries will please furnish the necessary information to make this directory complete. Note that the time and place of meeting, the name of the President, the names and addresses of the Recording and Financial Secretaries are required.

No. 1, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Monday at 604 Market st. Pres., N. J. Roth, 5009 Morgan st.; R. S., Paul Ettinger, 1715 Market st.; F. S., P. C. Fish, 1977 N. 15th st.

No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.—Pres., A. C. Epper, 514 West 7th st.; K. C., Mo.; R. S., C. L. Lord, 767 Campbell st.; K. C., Mo.; F. S., L. S. Gordon, 4539 E. 9th st.

No. 3, St. Louis, Mo.—Meets every Thursday at 604 Market st. Pres., H. M. Lowden, 4303 St. Louis ave.; R. S., J. Y. Read, 1510 Lafayette ave.; F. S., J. Orr, 107 So. 15th st.

No. 4, New Orleans, La.—Meets every Wednesday evening at Carondelet and Perdido sts. Pres., C. D. Hall, 928 Common st.; F. S., George H. Wells, 724 Camp st.; R. S., Chas. Elmore, 1326 South Rampart st.

No. 5, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets every Friday night at K. of L. Hall, 432 Wood st. Pres., J. M. Reoff, 128 Main st.; Allegheny; R. S., Frank Lunney, 301 Robinson st.; Allegheny; F. S., F. G. Randolph, 805 Walnut st., Station D, Pittsburgh.

No. 6, San Francisco, Cal.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Foresters' Hall, 20 Eddy st. Pres., George F. Keetley, 409 California st.; R. S., George Porter, 436 14th st.; F. S., R. P. Gale, 128 Fern ave.

No. 7, Springfield, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at room 11 Barnes Bldg. Pres., G. T. McGilvray, 30 Besse Pl.; R. S., T. J. Lynch, Chicopee Falls, Mass.; F. S., M. Farrell, 59 Broad st.

No. 8, Toledo, O.—Meets every Monday at Friendship Hall. Pres., C. E. Marryott, 2030 Hwy st.; R. S., E. F. Miller, 44 Hicks st.; F. S., F. M. Gensbecher, 713 Colburn st.

No. 9, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Saturday at 81 Madison st. Hall 6. Pres., Henry Cullen, 53 Aberdeen st.; R. S., J. E. Poling, 5807 Union ave.; F. S., Joseph Driscoll, 77 Fuller st.

No. 10, Indianapolis, Ind.—Meets every Monday at Mozart Hall, 39 S. Del. st. Pres., John Barry, Five Alamo Hdgts.; R. S., W. O. Dudley, 1123 East Pratt st.; F. S., C. J. Langdon, 501 West Pratt st.

No. 12, Greater New York—Pres., Edw. Latham, 1097 Bedford av.; Brooklyn; R. S., H. W. Knight, 145 Adelphi st., Brooklyn; F. S., F. G. Getz, 334 First st., Brooklyn.

No. 17, Detroit, Mich.—Meets every Tuesday night at No. 9 Cadillac av. Pres., R. Scanlan, 185 Townsend av.; R. S., G. H. Brown, 50 Chester av.; F. S., O. H. Nagel, 220 Spruce st.

No. 18, Kansas City, Mo.—Meets every Friday night, Labor adrs., 117 Walnut st. Pres., H. Waterous, 935 Osage ave.; K. C., Kan.; R. S., F. J. Schadel, 612 Wall st.; K. C., Mo.; F. S., C. F. Litchenger, 613 Delaware st., K. C., Mo.

No. 19, Atchison, Kan.—Pres., F. J. Roth, 906 N. Tenth st.; R. S., H. C. Wickersham, F. S., R. E. Mackin, 600 Conil st.

No. 20, New York City—Pres., H. Hallam, 47 Johnson st., Brooklyn; R. S., Wm. McLaren, 191 State st., Brooklyn; F. S., C. A. Elmore, 191 State st., Brooklyn.

No. 22, Omaha, Neb.—Meets every Wednesday at Labor Temple, 17th & Douglas sts. Pres., W. F. Leonard, 2020 Crane st.; R. S., J. F. Simpson, 3519 W. Parnum st.; F. S., H. S. Thomas, 956 N. 27th av., Omaha, Neb.

No. 23, St. Paul, Minn.—Pres., J. H. Roadhouse, 150 Sherburne av.; R. S., Geo. Shoemaker, 125 E. Congress st.; F. S., A. H. Garrett, 175 Richmond st.

No. 24, Minneapolis, Minn.—Pres., O. R. Shortall, R. S., W. I. Heywood, 16 E. 26th st.; F. S., T. H. C. Wood, 2731 Tremont av. S.

No. 25, Louisville, Ky.—Meets first and third Thursdays of each month. Pres., Jos. Allin; F. S., Chas. Kincaid.

No. 26, Washington, D. C.—Meets every Saturday at 1204 Penn. av. Pres., John Hoffecker, 1007 N. Carolina av. S. E.; R. S., J. C. O'Connell, 930 E. st., N. W.; F. S., G. A. Malone, 48 L. st., N. W.

No. 27, Baltimore, Md.—Meets every Monday at Hall, cor. Fayette and Park avs. Pres., W. J. Harwood, 1753 Thomas ave.; R. S., W. W. Davis, 529 W. Mount st.; F. S., F. H. Russell, 1408 Aisquith st.

No. 28, Ft. Worth, Texas—Pres., F. W. Broils.

No. 30, Cincinnati, O.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays at 136 E. Court st. Pres., Wm. Williams, 1225 Broadway; R. S., Wm. Price, 1245 Colonial st., Mt. Auburn City; F. S., Gep. R. Hildebrand, 403 E. 3rd st., Cincinnati Ohio.

No. 31, Anaconda, Mont.—Pres., Thos. Dwyer, care Elect. Light Co.; R. S., J. F. Reed —; F. S., Chas. McDonald, Carroll, Mont.

No. 32, Lima, O.—Pres., O. G. Snyder, 812 High st.; R. S., W. C. Holmes, 110 Harrison ave., Lima, Ohio; F. S., C. L. Wheaton, 222 N. Elizabeth st.

No. 35, Boston, Mass.—Meets every Wednesday at 49 Bennett st. Pres., Jos. Matthews; R. S. John McLaughlin; F. S., L. Kimball.

No. 36, Sacramento, Cal.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Foresters' Hall. Pres., Chas. M. Durkee, 624 G st.; R. S., William F. Morley, 529½ K st.; F. S., W. H. Stinson, 1006 7th st.

No. 37, Hartford, Conn.—Meets every Wednesday at 603 Main st. Pres., W. H. Crawley, 23 Spring st.; R. S., M. P. Sullivan, 177 Asylum st.; F. S., J. J. Tracy, 58 Temple st.

No. 38, Cleveland, O.—Meets every Wednesday night at 356 Ontario st. Pres., Geo. H. Gleason, 1121 St. Clair st.; R. S., R. M. Ross, 59 Colgate st.; F. S., A. Herron, 4 Wallace av.

No. 39, Cleveland, O.—Pres., James Daly; R. S., John D. McLehan, 28 Lake st.; F. S., R. D. Wighell, 944 Central av.

No. 40, St. Joseph, Mo.—Meets every Thursday night at Brokaw Hall, 8th and Locust sts. Pres., Wm. T. Wise, 710 S. 17th st.; R. S., Wm. S. Dorcel, St. K'y Co.; F. S., Ed. McCarty, City Elec. L. Co.

No. 41, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets every Wednesday at Council Hall. Pres., Wm. A. Breeze, 351 Vermont st.; R. S., R. A. Love, 130 Carroll st.; F. S., Abe Hussey, 598 Fargo av.

No. 42, Utica, N. Y.—Meets every Tuesday at 132 Genesee st. Pres., W. T. Carter, 27 Union st.; R. S., G. O. Carter, 26 Elm st.; F. S., F. Brigham, 116 Dudley ave.

No. 43, Syracuse, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays at McCarthy's Hall, Market st., opp. City Hall. Pres., John Kerwin, 311 Oswego st.; R. S., E. W. Lewis, 1320 S. State st.; F. S., Geo. A. Davenport, 203 Ontario st.

No. 44, Rochester, N. Y.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Odd Fellows' Hall, State st. Pres., J. P. Wolf, 9 Cedar st.; R. S., A. L. Denniston, 14 Baldwin st.; F. S., Fred Martin, 50 Champlain st.

No. 45, Buffalo, N. Y.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at Council Hall. Pres., John Rossett, 427 Normal av.; F. S., M. E. Stoble, 46 Kail st.; R. S., C. H. Grout, 148 Hickory st.

No. 46, Lowell, Mass.—Meets every Thursday at 202 Merrimack st., 3d floor, room 5. Pres., Herbert L. Whitney, 6 Puffer av.; R. S., Jas. Barrett, 17 First st.; F. S., H. F. Harding, 38 E. Pine st.

No. 47, Sioux City, Ia.—Pres., J. J. Sullivan, 1701 Center st.; R. S., A. Shortley, 1606 4th st.; F. S., R. H. Greer, 2301 11th st.

No. 48, Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres., F. G. Raymond, 600 Island av.; R. S., M. J. Quirk, 278 Claybourne st.; F. S., O. C. Karsterer, 916 Richard st.

No. 49, Chicago, Ill.—Meets every Second and Fourth Tuesday at Jungs Hall 106 N. Randolph st. Pres., F. J. Struble, 40 W. Division st.; R. S., Walter J. Dempsey, 153 Throop st.; F. S., Chas. Fowler, 219 W. Congress st.

No. 51, Pittsburgh, Pa.—Meets first Sunday P. M. and third Friday evening at K. of L. Hall, 432 Wood st. Pres., H. Sadler, 189 McClure ave., Allegheny, Pa.; R. S., Henry Moltz, Bennett Post Office, Allegheny, Pa.; F. S., F. J. Hauck, 1619 Washington, av., Allegheny, Pa.

No. 52, Newark, N. J.—Pres., F. J. McNulty, 179 North 2d st.; Newark, N. J.; R. S., F. H. Courtney, 314 Harrison av., Harrison, N. J.; F. S., T. E. Van Horn, 18 Walsessing av., Bloomfield, N. J.

No. 53, Harrisburg, Pa.—Pres., C. A. Swager, 115½ Market st.; R. S., Jas. Emmering, 25 N. 15th st.; F. S., C. Anderson, 46 Summit st.

No. 54, Richmond, Ind.—F. S., M. A. Lindley, 1202 E. Main st.

No. 55, Des Moines, Ia.—Meets every Thursday night at Trades Assembly Hall. Pres., Jas. Martin, Mutual Tel. Co.; R. S., C. C. Ford, 715 Scott st.; F. S., N. Terrell, 947 Sixth st.

No. 56, Erie, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays. Pres., H. M. Kistner, 1617 Holland st.; R. S., Pudenz, 1718 French st.; F. S., J. F. St. Clair, 711 French st.

No. 57, Salt Lake City, Utah—Pres., J. R. Blair, 358 S. 2nd Fast st.; R. S., J. Hodgson, Utah Power House; F. S., A. W. Scott, Valley House.

No. 60, San Antonio, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Saturdays at 8 p. m. in Painters' Hall, 131 Soldado st. Pres., Martin Wright, 114 Romana st.; R. S., A. C. Larum, 116 Nebraska st.; F. S., Chas. E. McKeen, 818 Av. D.

No. 67, Los Angeles, Cal.—Pres., P. Buchanan, 357 N. Main st.; R. S., W. A. Woodis, Box 24 Station B; F. S., S. L. Brose, 441 Colyton st.

No. 62, Troy, N. Y.—F. S., M. J. Keyes, No. 3 Scott 7th st.

No. 63, Warren, Pa.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays at D. O. H. Hall, cor. 2d and Liberty sts. Pres., F. W. Lesser, Liberty st.; R. S., R. V. Edson, Rever, House; F. S., N. H. Spencer, Rogers Bldg.

No. 65, Butte, Mont.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays in Good Templars' Hall. Pres., Jas. Davidson, 119 Owsley Bldg.; R. S., W. C. McDhurst, P. O. Box 846; F. S., E. M. DeMers, P. O. Box 846.

No. 66, Houston, Tex.—Meets 1st and 3d Mondays. Pres., Geo. O. Wood, 1203 Capital av.; R. S., W. P. Johnson, Telephone Office; F. S., W. P. Caywood, 1413 Franklin av.

No. 67, Quincy, Ill.—Meets 2d and 4th Wednesdays at Trades Assembly Hall, S. 5th st. Pres., J. H. Nessler, 325 Maiden Lane st.; J. M. Redmond, 825 Jersey st.; F. S., C. H. McNamee, 511 S. 7th st.

No. 68, Denver, Col.—Meets Monday nights at 1731 Arapahoe, Club Bldg.; Pres., C. W. Armstrong, 634 30th ave.; R. S., T. B. Spellissy, 1736 Champee st.; F. S., Harry Teele, 1837 Pearl st.

No. 69, Dallas, Tex.—Meets every Tuesday evening at Labor Hall. Pres., P. F. Barnes, 147 Akark st.; R. S., C. E. Boston, 438 Main st.; F. S., C. T. Wheeler, 438 Main st.

No. 70, Cripple Creek, Col.—Meets every Wednesday night in Banquet Hall, Masonic Temple. Pres., S. Haas, Fremont Elec. Co.; R. S., Joseph E. Hicks, 407 Colorado av.; F. S., John T. Walters, Telephone Building.

No. 71, Galveston, Tex.—Meets 2d and 4th Fridays at Union Hall. Pres., O. Lorenz, 1606 Tremont st.; R. S., G. J. Monford, 3624 ave. O. ½; F. S., W. D. Canning, 2122 ave. P. ½.

No. 72, Waco, Tex.—Meets every Saturday night at Labor Hall. Pres., J. E. Caple, 1018 N. 7th st.; R. S., G. R. Lockhart, 931 South 6th st.; F. S., Joseph Hodges, 1502 North 5th st.

No. 73, Spokane, Wash.—Meets 1st and 3d Wednesdays in K. of L. Hall, 506 Riverside av. Pres., Eli Hensley, 218 Riverside av.; R. S., L. V. Luwgen, 919 Ash st.; F. S., D. Lorimer, 1733 Fifth av.

No. 74, Winona, Minn.—Pres., Jas. Trautner, 610 E. 3rd st.; R. S., J. P. Fremont, 510 Olmstead st.; F. S., H. B. Klein, 510 Olmstead st.

No. 75, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Meets 1st and 3d Sundays. Pres., Jos. Newman, 16 Kennedy st.; R. S., C. M. Bun, 190 Sheldon st.; F. S., C. E. Post, 132 Winter st.

No. 76, Tacoma, Wash.—Pres., Wm. Kane, 1136 D st.; R. S., W. J. Love, 113 10th st.; F. S., Jas. Murray, 1138 D st.

No. 77, Seattle, Wash.—Pres., John Agutley, Fremont, Wash.; R. S., G. G. Jenkins, 800 7th av. North; F. S., Jas. G. Maitland, 2509 4th av.

No. 78, Chicago, Ill.—Pres., W. J. McCormick, 7207½ St. Lawrence av.; F. S., George B. Holtz, 351 W. Adams st.; R. S., W. T. Towner, 1479 Oak st.

No. 80, Norfolk, Va.—Pres., C. W. Breckinridge, 38 Falkland st., Norfolk Va.; F. S., Hitt, 210 N. Marshall av.; F. S., E. M. Wey, 538 Main st.

No. 81, Scranton, Pa.—Pres., W. K. Clearwater, 245 Peal st.; F. S., B. C. Hackett, 112 North Hyde Park av.

No. 82, Binghamton, N. Y.—Pres., A. Glegory, 117 Chenango st.; F. S., A. H. Seymour, 14 Allen st.

No. 83, Milwaukee, Wis.—Pres., George R. Wren, 371 2nd av.; R. S., H. F. Moss, 172 Huron st.; F. S., S. Lawrence, 491 Jefferson st.

No. 84, Atlanta, Ga.—Pres., Etheredge, 76 Fair st.; F. S., O. A. Donohoo, 32 Larkie st.; R. S., A. S. Spaat, Jonesboro, Ga.

